APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,596—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1889.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Apr.
BL	GANGES	3206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
†	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	180	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	Apr. '89. 20th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

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THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at Verawa Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1889. Agents.

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TOILET PAPER
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FRAGRANT, ANTISEPTIC & INVIGORATING
Odour of a
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A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
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NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13 8
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Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

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Do. do. do.	186
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Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

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H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.
For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
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THE Anchor Line S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To Adopt the Council's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 1887 and 1888.
2. To Elect Office-bearers.
3. To Appoint an Auditor.
4. To Adopt a Resolution recording the deep regret of the members of the Association at the death of John Bright, and their sense of the value of the service he rendered to India, and the esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community.

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretaries.

37, Hornby Row, Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Audited Balance-sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the Two Half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1888, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Two Auditors for the Current Year, and to Fix their remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETING,
CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c
SHIKAR CLOTH FOR SPORTSMEN
AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE
Of all kinds and of the very best quality.
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
Fitted with Wicker Basket,
Strap, Buckle and Lock.
FOLDING TABLES, WASH-STANDS,
AND CAMP COTS.
OFFICERS' "BUCKET" CANTEENS,
In Wicker Basket, with Strap and Lock.
SPONGES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' REQUISITES.

BROMIDE, PIZZIGHELLI, ALBUMENIZED
AND SENSITIZED PAPERS, DRY
PLATES, DISHES, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, LAMPS, MOUNTS,
&c., &c.

Complete catalogue forwarded on application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints
3 " printed handkerchiefs.
1 case lace shawls.
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., in good order.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of writing and dressing tables, hatstand, arm, and without arm chairs, teapoys, easy and low chairs with cushions, wall brackets with mirrors, couches, dressing glass, meatsafe, cooking pots, table and hanging wall lamps, glassware, dinner and breakfast sets, single cot, child's cot, folding iron cot, perambulator, double-barrelled muzzle-loading gun by Hollis and Son, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.

R M—24-26—3 casks white zinc paint.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hajee Dada Abba—

M H & Co.	2361-66	—6 cases	300 gross	tin spoons,	
	2370-73	—4 "	200	"	"
	2367-68	—2 "	100	"	"
	2369	—1 case	100	"	"
V B	1685	—1 "	100	"	brass-framed mirrors
	1586	—1 "	50	"	"
C P	1346	—1 "	100	"	finger rings
	1133	—1 "	100	"	"

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham
1 " new victoria
1 strong, light buggy
1 handsome, English-built victoria, with strong black horse and harness.
1 office shigram in good order, with a strong young Persian horse and harness.
1 handsome, English-built wagonette, with brake and steps.
1 nearly new office shigram.
1 brand new canoe-shaped open carriage.
1 pair handsome, fast-trotting bay Arab horses, going in double as well as in single harness.
1 handsome, fast-trotting, flea-bitten grey Arab galloways.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th April, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha, Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road.—

A number of handome Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness and saddles, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executor and executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz:—

Gold English watches by McCabe and Marshall, Geneva watch, brilliant, pearl, ruby, cornelian, carbuncle and signet-rings, brilliant shirt studs, albert chains, lockets, collar buttons, sleeve links, solitaires, shirt studs, seals, pen and pencil cases, watch, rings and hooks, spectacles, and eye glasses by Menist, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., at Tank Bunder by order of the voluntary Liquidators and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moosajee and Co.

About 82 tons teak scantlings of different sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, close to the Persian Consul's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of CHARLES NICOUD, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps Persian and velvet carpets, &c., the property of C. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sunbeam House," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet maker, best platedware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, fancy pictures, handsome k. o table hanging lamps by Knaust, choice flower pots, &c., the property of E. J. SMITH, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 double-barrelled 16 bore rifle and 12 bore gun combined by Wilkinson.
1 binocular by Negretti and Zambra, very good glasses.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 20th and 22nd instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881"; and on FRIDAY, the 19th, being GOOD FRIDAY.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co. LD.

DURING the ABSENCE of MR. W. J. FERNIE, and until further notice, the Undersigned will act as AGENT of this Company in Bombay.

F. E. DURHAM.

Bombay, 17th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice from this date that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any Person or Persons, or even my WIFE on my behalf that I be made lawfully payable.

EZEKIEL REUBEN.

April 15, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works. CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
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BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	25	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 16 0	" —
Leibfrauenmilch	" —	" 24 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs 1[illegible] 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	" ..	—
Les Canons	" 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
B. Montroc ***	Rs. 18 0	" ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 2[illegible] 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ..
BURGUNDY. From FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" ...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
" " *	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 0	...
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals) ..	4 0	" 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" ...	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Danish Butter, finest ... per 1 lb. tin		Rs. 1 4
From BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Re. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 11
French Beans	" —	" ..
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 11
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 11
Mushrooms	" —	" 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

TO BE LET.—An Upper-Storeyed BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, with three good Bed Rooms, Dressing Room and Four Bath Rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent,
2, Hornby Row.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a Bran, New, English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by Watson of Lowestoft.

A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle, 5 years old, 15 hands high.

One Black Hungarian Horse, broken to single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Pair of Dun Color Pegu Ponies with a T-cart and set of Double Harness.

And One Chesnut Country-bred Horse, quiet to ride, goes well, to be sold off at a moderate price, the property of the HON'BLE MR. J. B. RICHEY, C.S., C.S.I.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection ...	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting ...	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat ...	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection ...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill ...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes...	14	8

LADIES.

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection ...	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad ...	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn... ...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

OUR SPECIALITE

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

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AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S

FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH

POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Fastnet (s), from Rangoon ; Jordan (s), Middlesbro'; Kilwa (s), Bushreh ; Inchgarvie (s), Cardiff ; Asia (s), Liverpool ; and Busheer (s), Mormugao. Yesterday :—Juno (s), Aden ; and La Hongkong (s), Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th :—Avoca (s), for Zanzibar ; Govino (s), Kurrachee ; and Bushire (s), Mormugao and Coast. Yesterday :—Vesta (s), for Genoa and London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Excelsior and Jordan entered the dock on Friday, and Asia on Saturday ; the s. s. Draco left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer entered, and the s.s. Khiva and s.s. Singapore left the dock on Saturday.

GIFT TO THE HOSPITAL.—Mr. C. Marcks has presented to the European General Hospital a clock bearing the following inscription :—" Presented by C. Marcks, Esq., of Bombay, to the Nursing Establishment of the European Hospital in recognition of the care and attention received at the European General Hospital in March 1876."

KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Karwar High School took place in the school on Friday, the 12th current, under the presidency of Mr. G. McCorkell, District Judge of Kanara. There was a large assembly consisting of an influential body of both European and native gentlemen. The head-master of the school opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, and the distribution of prizes followed. The chairman next made a short but impressive speech, and resumed his seat amidst great cheering. On the proposition of Dr. Atmaram Hari Sunkhtanker a vote of thanks to the chairman was recorded, and the proceedings terminated.

DEATH FROM APPOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday last at the Prince's Dock into the circumstances attending the death of Frederick Kirkland, the Chief Steward of the s.s.Vesta, at present in dock. George Henry Harris, the Commander of the s.s. Vesta, said : Deceased joined the ship on the 27th February last ; he always performed his duty efficiently and appeared to be in good health. He was drinking during the voyage about 3 weeks ago, but he gave it up until Thursday last, when for two days he drank heavily. On Friday morning witness spoke to him about his drinking. He was then sober and promised to give it up. On witness returning to his ship at 4-30 p. m. on Friday, the chief officer reported to him that the deceased was drunk. Witness went to his cabin and found him there alone. He was sitting on the deck apparently in an ordinarily drunken state. Witness emptied out half a bottle of champagne and half a bottle of beer which he found on his table. He spoke to the deceased, but could not rouse him. He then left him. About 5-15 p.m., witness again went to his cabin in company with the chief officer to get some papers about stores which were in the possession of the deceased. When they got there, he was found in the same position in which he was previously sitting on the deck with his head resting against a chest of drawers. They lifted him up to lay him on the sofa and found he was dead. Deceased suffered from delirium tremens about three weeks ago. He was then attended by a doctor at Port Said, and was ill about four days. Mr. William James Lockhart, the chief officer of the steamship Vesta, and Robert Maider, a cabin-boy of the s. s. Vesta, were next examined. Their evidence went to corroborate the statement made by Captain Harris. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Fredrick Kirkland was caused by appoplexy."

THE TIKAIT MAHARAJ OF NATHDWAR AT WESTFIELD.—Sir Govardhanlalji, Tikait Maharaj of Nathdwar, and owner of the ancient and famous temple of Srinathji at that place, paid a visit, by request last Thursday evening, to "Westfield," the residence of Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, and his nephew Mr. Harkisandas Narottamdas. The Maharaj being the head of the Vallabhacharya sect of Vaishnava Hindus, and the Madhavdas family being the head of the Vaishnava Banya community, who are the staunch disciples of the Maharaj, the occasion of the latter's visit was one of peculiar interest, and preparations were made for the same —the leading members of the Bania and Bhattia communities having been invited. Among those present were Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Lilladhur Syanji Thakursi, Morarji Gokuldas, Jivraj Balu, Goverdhandas Katao Makanji, and several others. The Maharaj, who is putting up at his bungalow opposite the "Madhav Bagh," drove to Westfield in a carriage and pair, escorted by four of his troopers, and accompanied by Purohit Akhinathji (an official of the Oodeypur Durbar, who is accompanying the Maharaj on the present tour), Barran Lalaji (the Maharaj's brother-in-law), Pandit Saligramji Vyas (secretary) and Mukhunjee Lakshmanji (Vakil), and a few other members of his suite. The distinguished guest was received at the main entrance to "Westfield" by Messrs. Varjivandas, Harkisandas, and other members of the family, who escorted the Maharaj through the house and grounds, over the whole of which he went, and expressed himself as greatly pleased, especially with the pictures, statues and other works of art placed in different parts of the mansion, which was most brilliantly lighted up all over. After the Maharaj had finished his inspection of the various apartments, he was conducted to a sofa in the main hall, and, on his being seated, the customary offerings of money were made by the hosts and the several members of the family, together with other ceremonies customary on such occasions, after which the gathering broke up, the Maharaj returning to his residence. It may not be out of place here to mention that, in addition to his sacerdotal rank as the owner of the Nathdwar temple, the Maharaj also holds jaghir estates in different parts of Rajputana ; and has an income of about eight lakhs a year. Though only about 28 years of age, he is a finished Sanskrit scholar. He takes practical interest in the progress and welfare of his people—having founded a school, hospital, and a printing press, all of which are supported from his private purse. The Maharaj intends making a stay of about a month in this city, after which he proceeds on pilgrimage to Pandharpur, Dwarka, and other places before returning to Nathdwar.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—The Maharaja of Kolhapore and his companions leave for good the local Rajkumar College where they have been studying for several years. It is said that having attained the desired age, in confirmation of the wishes of the late Regent, it is thought proper to place the Maharaja and his companions under an English tutor. The Maharaja was much liked by all who had come in contact with him both in and outside the college, and certainly he will be long missed in Rajkote, especially, by his companions and preceptors. Kumar Shri Bhowsingji of Bhawnagar also leaves the institution though not quite immediately.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE DELHI OSTRICH FARM.

FINAL orders of the Government of India in the Military Department in the matter of Mr. William Wilson's application for 15 years' lease of a portion of the Delhi cantonment lands for the purposes of his Ostrich Farm, the present accommodation being insufficient, have been received. Government consider it very undesirable to entertain the proposal for the following reasons :—As a private enterprise, the breeding of ostriches may be one deserving of encouragement, but it cannot be conceived that it would be in any way beneficial to the troops generally. The collection of a large number of these birds in the vicinity of a military station might, it is feared, prove a source of danger on sanitary grounds. It is hard to understand what is meant by the first objection, remarks a contemporary. As regards the second it is only necessary to say that the site selected for the farm is situated to the west of the Ridge, and therefore nearly four miles from the military station which is located at the extreme south of the city. The whole of the city and civil station would thus be between the military station and the proposed farm. If the above decision is conclusive, Mr. Wilson's Ostrich Farm is doomed, as it has not been found possible to obtain suitable land elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by a District Staff Officer, and the officer commanding 1st and 4th Bombay Rifles, will proceed to Thana tomorrow, by the 7 a. m. train, for the purpose of taking the annual inspection of the detachment 1st and 4th Bombay Rifles stationed there. The authorised salute of 9 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS' COMPETITIONS.

THE ninth annual rifle meeting of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was held between the 2nd and 16th March last on the Corps different ranges at Ahmedabad, Bandora and Ghadechi, and below is given the results of the shooting, and the ten highest scorers in each match. The targets are as used at the central rifle meeting at Poona, with Wimbledon scoring, and the conditions were seven rounds at each range, except in match IV., which were fifteen rounds at the final stage. As the rules provide that the competitor cannot take more than two prizes, and more than one first prize except in matches 9, 13 and 15; the actual recievers of the prizes are shown opposite their names :—

MATCH I.—The Sleater Prize, presented by Mr. J. M. Sleater.

	Co.	Yards. 400	700	Total.
Corpl F Fernandez	A	33	35	68
Lieut C Parker	A	33	28	61
Lce-Sergt McCormick	E	29	29	58
Colr-Sergt Burch	D	33	25	58
Capt McPherson	F	28	29	57
Corpl Watson	B	30	27	57
Vol Mendies	F	25	31	56
Sergt Parr	F	29	27	56
Corpl Hudson	E	32	24	56
Colr-Sergt Smith	C	28	27	55

MATCH II.—The Colonel Commandant's prize presented by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.

	Co.	Yards. 300	600	Total.
Lce-Cpl Rebeiro	E	27	29	56
Cpl Watson	B	28	27	55
Lce-Sergt Hudson	E	26	27	53
Vol R Owen	A	26	25	51
Vol M Vaz	F	27	24	51
Sergt Garthwaite	A	24	26	50
Vol Pickup	E	25	24	49
Vol David	D	27	22	49
Cpl D'Cruz	B	22	26	48
Cpl Fernandez	A	25	23	48

MATCH III.—1st stage. "The Challenge Stakes," given by the Board of Directors.

	Co.	Yards. 200	500	Total.
Vol M Vaz	F	28	33	61
Sergt Garthwaite	A	27	30	57
Lce-Cpl Rebeiro	E	28	27	55
Lieut Parker	A	23	31	54
Cpl Thompson	A	25	29	54
Cpl Powers	C	25	29	54
Lce-Sergt McCormick	E	27	27	54
Clr-Sergt Henry	B	26	27	53
Cpl Fernandez	A	27	26	53
Cpl Odwell	B	26	26	52

MATCH III.—Second Stage. Restricted to the 20 highest aggregate scorers in the 1st stage.

	Co.	yds. 600	yds. 800	Total pts. in 1st stage.	Ag. pts. in 2nd stage.
Lce-Cpl Rebeiro	E	28	30	55	113
Lce-Sgt McCormick	E	31	25	54	110
Sgt Garthwaite	A	20	27	57	104
Cpl Thompson	A	18	29	54	101
Volunteer Vaz	F	21	18	61	100

MATCH IV.—The Champion Contest. The aggregate points made in matches 1, 2 and 1st stage of 3 to count towards this match, which is to be competed for by the 30 highest aggregate scorers of those matches.

	Co.	800 yds.	Total Pts. in matches 1	2	1st stage of 3	Grand. Total.
Cpl Fenandez	A	64	68	48	53	233
Lce-Cpl Ribeiro	E	58	55	56	55	224
Vol Vaz	F	44	52	51	61	208
Capt McPherson	F	58	57	47	43	205

Winner of highest scores in this match Captain McPherson, Rs. 30.

MATCH V.—"The Officers' Cup" presented by Honorary Surgeon J. T. Gray.

	Co.	Yards. 200	500	700	Total.
Lieut C Parker	A	30	31	19	80
Capt McPherson	F	23	23	27	73
Lieut Wolff	E	25	26	19	70
Capt Lynch	E	18	24	25	67
Capt Deane	C	20	21	21	62

MATCH VI.—The Sergeant Instructor's Prize given by the Adjutant.

	Co.	Yards. 300	600	800	Total.
Sergt Instr Henderson	E	19	27	25	71
Sergt Instr Holland	F	29	18	23	70
Sergt Instr Greenfield	C	20	25	19	64
Sergt Major Booth	A	28	19	17	64
Drill Instr Munrow	A	17	24	7	48

MATCH VII.—The Commanding Officers' Prize presented by Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. Hargrave.

	Co.	Yards. 600
Cpl Owen	C	29
Corpl Watson	B	27
Lce-Sergt Hudson	E	26
Lce-Cpl Rebeiro	E	26
Lce-Sergt J Smith	A	25
Cpl Thompson	A	25
Cpl Odwell	B	24
Cpl Powers	C	24

MATCH VIII.—The Carroll Prize presented by Mr. E. B. Carroll.

	Co.	Yards. 800
Lce-Sergt McCormick	E	31
Vol Vaz	F	31
Vol Pickup	E	29
Sergt Durham	A	28
Cpl Fernandez	A	28
Vol Robinson	E	28
Sergt Garthwaite	A	27

MATCH IX.—The All Comers' Prize.

	Co.	Yards. 200	500	Total.
Vol Vaz	F	29	31	60
Capt McPherson	F	27	32	59
Sergt. Durham	A	*26	28	54
Sergt Keeys, B V R C		26	28	54
Sergt-Instr Henderson	E	24	29	53
Lce-Corpl Rebeiro	E	25	28	53
Vol Fernandez	B	24	28	52
Corpl Fernandez	A	25	25	50
Colr-Sergt Burch	D	29	21	50
Colr Sergt Henry	B	21	28	49

* Wins on the tie.

THE CADETS' MATCH X.—Given by Mr. S. A. Duigan.

	Co.	Yards. 200
Sergt Smith	G	27
Sergt Robottom	G	21
Cadet Robottom	G	20
Cadet Prentice	G	20
Colr-Sergt Thompson	G	18
Cadet Foster	G	16
Cadet Morrison	G	16

MATCH XI.—The Cadets' Match given by Mr. J. O'Connell.

	Co.	Yards. 300
Corpl Ramsay	G	17
Cadet Foster	G	16
Sergt Smith	G	13
Cadet Twells	G	10
Cadet Topham	G	10
Cadet Morrison	G	9
Corpl Smith	G	9

MATCH XII.—The Consolation Staks given by Mr. J. R. Duxbury.

	Co.	Yards. 200	500	Total.
Vol. Cavell	A	22	32	54
Vol. N. F D'Souza	D	29	25	54
Lce.-Corpl. Summers	F	25	22	47
Vol. Parker	D	21	24	45
Vol. C. L D'Souza	F	24	21	45
Corpl. Miranda	A	24	20	44
Corpl. McDonald	D	16	24	40
Lce.-Corpl. L D'Souza.	A	23	17	40
Vol. Fernandez	B	15	24	39

MATCH XIII.—The Challenge Cup for Company Teams. Value Rs. 250. Teams composed of 7 men from each Company selected by the Officers Commanding Companies. A Cup, value Rs. 20, to each competitor of the winning team ; and prizes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, respectively, to the two next highest aggregate scores not being in the winning team.

Co.	Yards. 200	Yards. 500	Total.
A	171	175	346*
F	168	173	341
E	163	162	325
B	148	157	305
C	145	152	297
D	122	125	147

* Wins Challenge Cup and 7 cups, value Rs. 20 each.

Rs. 20 Lce.-Corporal H. H. Odwell, B Co., 58 points.
Rs. 10 Volunteer M. Vaz, F Co., 58 points.

MATCH XIV.—The Squad Trial Stakes. Value Rs. 100. F Company, 1st ; A Company, 2nd ; D Company, 3rd.

MATCH XV.—The Inter-Company Cup. Given by the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, Company. Teams of 6 men from each Company.

Co.	Yards. 200	Yards. 600	Yards. 800	Total.
F	158	130	122	410*
A	137	121	134	392
E	136	138	100	374
C	124	123	115	362
B	129	101	123	353
D	125	125	97	347

* Wins the Cup.

Highest aggregate scorer, Lce.-Corporal Rebeiro, E Company, points 80, Rs. 30.

FIRE RELIEF MEETING AT SURAT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the principal citizens of Ahmedabad was held at the Hemabhai Institute, on the 16th instant, in order to concert measures for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire. Mr. Aston, the District Judge, being called to the chair, the following resolutions were passed, and Rs. 3,800 were subscribed on the spot. A letter from Mr. James, the Collector of Ahmedabad, was read. Though unable to be present at the meeting on account of his being at a great distance, he wrote that he fully sympathised with the unfortunate sufferers at Surat, and subscribed Rs. 50 for their relief. At the request of the chairman Rao Saheb Mahipatram explained the object of the meeting. Mr. P. H. Dustur, the City Magistrate, said,—"Mr. President and gentlemen,—The first resolution entrusted to me is this,—that this meeting heartily sympathises with the sufferers from the recent fires at Surat. I do not think this proposition requires to be supported with a long speech. We have all received the distressing accounts in the papers of the devastation caused by the great and unprecedented fires in Surat. Miles of streets have been laid low and reduced to ashes ; thousands of prosperous and well-to-do inhabitants have become homeless and destitute, and in some cases many hundreds have been rendered both homeless and powerless. Whatever we might do to alleviate the sufferings of the sorrowing people, will not be enough ; but let us take this opportunity of expressing with one voice to our suffering brethren in Surat that we heartily sympathise with them in this their hour of affliction, and are ready to do what it is in our power to alleviate their distress. I say, we in Ahmedabad have a double obligation to Surat. This city claims to be the capital of Guzerat, and as Surat is included in our province, we have a sort of parental tie to the city which cannot be ignored. Again, when the great floods invaded the city, Surat had come valiently to the rescue, and therefore we owe that town a debt of gratitude for past favours, and cannot neglect this opportunity. You, Hindu gentlemen, are well known for your charitable instincts, but unfortunately all your charities are not directed into proper channels, but this is a time and this is an occasion when everybody's heart will be melted, and everybody's instinct prompt him to subscribe liberally towards the object of this meeting. I will, therefore, not detain you any longer, and with these few words beg to submit for your approval the proposition which I have just had the honour of reading to you.

In seconding the proposal, Mr. Mahipatram said that the object for which the meeting was held to-day, is such as to reqqire no eloquent advocacy to excite sympathy for the poor sufferers in Surat. His friend, Khan Saheb Kawasji M. Karanjawala, who had recently returned from Surat, will describe what he saw with his own eyes, but the accounts published in the newspapers are sufficiently harrowing. The Ahmedabad people are rather late in meeting to express their commiseration, and raise a relief fund for the unfortunate sufferers. An accident prevented an earlier meeting. Some friends thought that official influence should be used to obtain subscriptions, while others were of opinion that the object for which money was wanted was well understood by the people, and there was no need of any outward pressure. Pity for suffering men and animals was their predominent virtue, and they fully appreciate the merit of rendering help to the poor sufferers. Some charitably disposed gentlemen have already consented to subscribe certain sums. For instance, Shett Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai has expressed his willingness to subscribe Rs. 500. When the list will go round similar amounts will be subscribed by others. The attendance in this hall is not so great as he had expected, but he trusts those who are absent will liberally subscribe when the list will be sent to them.

In moving the second proposal, Mr. Cowasji M. Karanjawala said—"I crave your permission to state a few facts which have fallen under my personal observation, during this great calamity, when I was at Surat. You have already heard different accounts from the papers, and I do not wish to detain you long by a long speech, but I am desirous to impress upon your mind a few things which I have seen with my own eyes, and I assure you, gentlemen, that the calamity which has befallen upon the poor Suratee, is so very great that it would move even an iron hearts and burst into tears to observe such an enormous destruction. Streets after streets, and houses after houses, have been reduced to ashes ! The total number of houses burnt down is not yet ascertained. Perhaps it is too premature to do so, but some say 5,000, others say 4,000 houses, have fallen to the ravages of this great fire. I myself think that not less than 3,500 houses and huts have come to grief with their belongings. Therefore, 15,000 souls are believed to be homeless ! Such destructive fires have been unprecedented in the history of Surat. "The great fire," which occurred some 52 years ago, is the only one which, it is said, could be compared to this fire. It is a most pitiful sight to see men, women, and children, having lost everything they had in this world, and who are left completely penniless, are now entirely dependent upon the mercy and protection of the generous public. The lamentable cry from every direction for help certainly deserves an immediate relief. To take an active part in this generous cause is humane and most charitable. I am aware that the generous people of Bombay with their world-renowned fame for charity and generosity have rendered an immediate help, but further help is needed from all quarters, the devastation being so very enormous. And I have no hesitation in saying that it is also the duty of good people of Ahmedabad to join with other cities to alleviate the distress which has unfortunately fallen upon the sister city. Gentlemen, you will remember that at the time of that unprecedented calamity which overtook Ahmedabad and numerous neighbouring villages (in the year 1875) from the disastrous flood, which event will over remain in the memory of men, Surat had rendered a helping hand to Ahmedabad according to its might. To say nothing of the praiseworthy generosity and charity of the public of Bombay—Ahmedabad, in return, rendered assistance to Surat only a few years ago during the last floods there, and it has again fallen upon us—a duty which we must all discharge with a generous heart and sympathy towards our unfortunate fellow countrymen. Gentlemen, the good people of Ahmedahad, ever ready to assist in the cause of humanity and suffering, will not shrink from their duty towards their unfortunate brethren at Surat to come forward with a helping hand worthy of its name. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that whatever you may feel inclined to give, give it with sympathetic heart and at once, as a friend in need is a friend indeed. I beg, therefore, to place before you a substantial proposal that a subscription list be opened at once to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers, and the sum realized to be remitted expeditiously to Surat. In so proposing, I have every reason to hope that such great pillars of charity as our friends R. B. Bechardas, R. B. Rancohrlal, and others opposite to me, will extend their helping hands worthy of their great names and worthy of the capital of Guzerat. I have pleasure in stating that my friends Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, who have been unavoidably absent from this meeting, have generously offered Rs. 500 each in this cause of humanity ; and gentlemen, I likewise offer a sum of Rs. 500 from a relief fund which is under my charge, and that of the Nagar Sheth of this city, just in the similar manner as Rs. 500 were subscribed from the same fund towards the relief of the sufferers by the large fire at the village of Kuha in the Ahmedabad Taluka. In conclusion I trust that my Ahmedabad friends will show their generosity by an example worthy of their name and worthy of being followed by others.

The proposition, being seconded by R. B. Chunilal Maneklal, was carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai then proposed that the following gentlemen do form a committee, with power to add to their number, for collecting and forwarding the susbcriptions and to do such other business in connection therewith :—

Messrs. H. F. Aston, C. S., chairman and E. Giles M.A.; the Rev. G. P. Taylor, M.A., B.D.; Shet Mayabhai Premabhai ; Messrs. R. B.; Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.; R. B. Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; K.B. Navrojee Pestonjee, R. B. Chunilal Manecklal, K. S. Cowasjee Mancherjee, and R. S. Narbheram Rughnathdas ; Sheth Trikamlal Vadilal ; Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas, and Messrs. K. B. P. H. Dastur, and R. B. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., honorary secretaries.

This was seconded by Mr. Manekjee P. Modi, and carried.

Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal proposed that the subscription thus collected should be sent as soon as possible to the committee composed of the following gentlemen, with a request that the money should be distributed in the shape of food, clothing and building materials to the actual poor sufferers from fire as early as practicable, and send the Ahmedabad subscribers a list of the persons who are thus assisted.

Names of the committee :—The Collector of Surat, R. B. Jagjeewandass, Kt., R. B. Mookundrai, M. R. B. Dolatrai Sumputrai, R. S. Eshwardas Storewala, and Mr. Munoomia, the municipal secretary.

Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal expressed great sympathy for the Surat people who suffered so heavily from this unusually great fire, and concurred with the preceding speakers that the Amedabad people should assist the sufferers. He explained the reasons why in the proposal moved by him a special committee of Surat gentlemen was named, by saying that it apeared from the proceedings of the Bombay committee as published in the *Times of India's* issue of the 10th instant, that the fund raised there was called "The Surat Fire Relief and Permanent Water Supply Fund." Some of the Ahmedabad subscribers hesitated to have their subscription amalgamated with the Bombay Fund, thinking that the permanent water supply of Surat was not the subject for which they would care to subscribe. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal said that no one appreciated more than he did the desirability of having a permanen water supply at Surat, but he thought it was a subject about which the outsiders need not be applied for. This want should be supplied by the Municipality, if necessary, with the assistance of Government. The outsiders have great sympathy for the actual sufferers from the fire, and that therefore whatever assistance can possibly be given should be extended to the poorer class of the sufferers without the least practicable delay. Most of the Surat gentlemen proposed to be on the committee are well known to the Ahmedabad people, and therefore they have every reason to think whatever amount of subscription that can be sent to them shall be most properly dealt with.

K. B. Navroji Pestonji seconded this proposal, which was carried.

R. S. Abaji V. Kathavate then moved that the money thus subscribed and collected should be placed in the Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad branch, in the name of the Surat Fire Relief Fund, and the secretaries should be authorised to operate on the account with the Bank.

Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas seconded this proposal and it was carried.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by R. B. Bechardas Ambaidas to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. It was seconded by R. B. Ranchodlal Chotalal, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Aston, in acknowlenging the vote, said :—

I thank you cordially for the manner in which the last proposition has been received. There is no need for me to say much after you have already been so fully informed of the disastrous consequences of the recent fires in Surat, and after the practical measures already adopted by you to-day to assist in relieving the distress of the real sufferers. It requires little effort of the imagination to picture the abject condition of those who have been made houseless paupers through no fault of their own. Eloquent appeals have been made to you on their behalf, yet I feel that no words are needed to stimulate the charity of the kind-hearted people of Gujarat. The resolutions you have passed will ensure that the relief you give will be confined to legitimate channels. You have wisely, I think, decided to help those who are truly helpless. On all sides hearty responses are being made to the efforts of benevolent citizens, and perhaps I am only giving expression to your own hopes and wishes when I add that the subscriptions already promised give confidence that Ahmedabad will take a part worthy of this important city in aiding the endeavour to mitigate the sufferings entailed on so many persons by this disastrous fire. Not only on grounds of compassion, but, as you have already reminded to-day, that of gratitude for the help which Surat gave this city when a great flood brought disaster to many citizens here. So that the sufferers of the great fire of Surat may know, and know soon, that they are already insured against ruin. I do not mean by an insurance in any mercantile company, but by an endowment richer, older, and more enduring. For the sympathy of generous hearts for grievous calamity and distress is richer than the richest institutions, older than the oldest cities, and lasting as the human race.

A list being circulated among the assembly, the amounts subscribed on the spot were as follows :—

	Rs.
R. B. Becherdas Ambaidas, C. S. I.	551
R. B. Ranchodlal Chotalal, C. I. E.	500
Bachubai Nowroji Pestonji Vakil	350
Sheth Sarabhai M. Karamchand	500
Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai	500
The Nagar Sheth and R. S. Cowasji Mancherji from a relief fund	500
Sheth Trikamlal Vadilai	101
R. S. Narbheram Rughnathdas	15
Mr. Chimanlal K. Desai	15
Mr. Uttamram Narbheram	25
Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar	20
R. B. Chunilal Muneklal	25
R. S. Abaji V. Kathavati	25
Phiroze Hoshang Dastur	35
(For) H. E. M. James, Esq.	50
H. F. Aston,, Esq	50
E. Giles, Esq	50
R. S. Desaibhai Kalidas	25
The Rev. Geo. P. Taylor	25
Sheth Tribhowandas Jagjivandas	25
R. B. Edulji Dosabhai	25
R. S. Nagardas Narotamdas	25
Mr. Manekji P. Modi	25
Mr. Someshwar N.	20
Mr. Keshavlal Motilal	25
Mr. Kamlashankar P.	10
Mr. Maganbhai Karamchand	10
Mr. Achratlal Jivanlal	2
Mr. Nagji Kuvarji	10
Mr. K. H. Dhruva	5
Mr. Nagurji Dayabhai	5
Mr. Pitamberdas T. Mehta	10
Ahmedabad Prarthana Samaj Nirashrita Fund	100
A. M. and C. P. C. Ll. Servants' Charity Fund	25
Mr. G. G. Pandit	5
Mr. Balwantram M	5
Mr. Lalbhai Mathuradas	5
Mr. Vanmali Ladha on behalf of the "Hindustan"	15
Mr. Vamanram Kapilram	1
Mr. Nanalal Bhogilal	20
Sheth Mulchand Hathising	20
Sheth Girdhar Purshotam	5
R. S. Cowasji Mancherji	25
R. B. Mahipatram Rupram	25
Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas	13
Mr. Jagjivan B. Kapadia	3
Mr. Achratlal Motibhai	10
Mr. Maneklal Asharam	3
Mr. Dayabhai Jamnadas	2

The proceedings then terminated.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr G W Mills, Madras
* Mr J T Potter "
* Capt Simpson, 96th Regt
* Revd A Ferrier, N W P.
* Mr M J Malchus, Calcutta
* Mr P Charriol, Calcutta
* Mr J Mangle, Dindigal
* Mr and Mrs B Jost, Germany
* Dr and Mrs Jervis, England
* The Misses Chapman, England
* Miss White, Adelaide
* Mr W Ledbetter, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs J Shannon, Kholapur
* Mr and Mrs Alfma Comp, Goa
Mr and Mrs Sharpe
* Mr and Mrs H Riches, Sholapur
* Mr M S Sqnire, Poona
* Mr R Dixon, England
* Capt A Radcliffe "
* Capt J R Dick, Meerut
* Mr and Mrs J Rowe, Loodianah
* Miss Rowe, Loodianah
Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Meerut
* Mr E O Brownlow, Madras
* Mr M Kerr, Gogra Falls
* Miss Kerr do
Mr C Fraser, Amrooti
* Col and Mrs R Bullock, Amrooti
* Major Burnaby, Allahabad
* Mr A D Campbell, Madras
* Mrs Lushington, Hingoli
* Capt M Prichard, Belgaum
* Mr A G Hudson
* Surgn Maj and Mrs Johnson, Ferozepore
* Mr S Turnbull
* Mr H C Knox, Junagad
* Mr and Mrs S English
* Major Greenstreet, RE, Lucknow
* Colonel F Currie, Lucknow
* Miss C. Erskine, Lucknow
* Dr and Mrs W Thomson, Kaludadar
Mr C H Davies, Asst Comr, Berar
* Mr J Smith, Poona
* Mr H Serrings, Matheran
* Mr W Scott Cole, Kaira
* Mr B Robertson, CS, Kaira
* Capt R H Dunn, Lucknow
* Mr W Bontflower, Allahabad
* Dr R Fonseca, Calcutta
* Mr E J Alexander "
* Miss Hewett
* Mr A Butterworth, Madras
* Mr P Greene, Mangalore
* Capt McClintock, Bangalore
Mr C H Pritchard, Poona
Capt Stisted, Belgaum
Mr R Sadler, Punjab
Dr and Mrs H Cooke, England
Mr W M Simpson
Mr W J Bythell, RE, Asirgarh
Mr and Mrs DeCanto, Bombay
Maj and Mrs Standbridge, RA, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Comr M Boldero
Lieut G Fraser
Lieut J Pocock
Lieut Travers
Surgn Pryn
Pay Master P Mathias
Mr W Gay
Mr W Jones
Mr N Laski, Calcutta
Mr S Sefamy, Bombay
Mr E Nicholson "
Mr T Marshall "
Mr J G Hardeck "
Mr F Pickard "
Mr A Conley "
Mr B Schnabel "
Mr W Barrett "
Mr J G Hall "
* Mr J Arrow Smith, Bombay
Mr N Mitchell, Bombay
Mr J Freeman "
Lieut A Barwell "
Mr J Heyn "
Capt F Barwick, IM, Calcutta
Mr W Warden, Calcutta
Mr W Minto "
Mr H Bromley, Bombay
Mr C M Leckie, Uran

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—The decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the Crawford case may be accepted as satisfactory only so far that, though in setting aside the opinion of the Bombay Government it takes much for granted in favour of the accused and discounts much that is against him, it does not, considering all circumstances, do much violence to substantial justice, and is calculated to close a scandal which it were best for the public to forget. The full papers of the case are not before the public, but, after all, the ultimate basis of the judgment must be the evidence which was published at the time, and it would be hard to hold it worthless from top to bottom, especially after the admission of the accused that the witnesses bore him no ill will. The Government of Bombay evidently believes in it, and the Secretary of State does not assign a very solid reason for differing from it. The Commission, Lord Cross says, was a strong one, and it sat long ; but then, as a contemporary points out, it lacked all local knowledge and experience, and its remarks, quoted at the conclusion of his para. 6 by Lord Cross, would seem to show that it has begged the main question on *a priori* grounds. It is ridiculous to contend that his indebtedness was known to the Government or condoned in the past, as that which was condoned is not covered by the late inquiry. Further, that condonation was a lapse of public duty on the part of the then Government ; and if it proceeded from goodness, it has only tended to a further transgression of the rule more recklessly than before. The order of Lord Cross, therefore, is, as we have observed, upon the whole fair, and we see even the *Times* accepts it. Anything short of it would have been an aggravation of a public scandal which, as we have said at starting, ought best to be forgotten. It is painful in the extreme to see such an end to such a career ; the fall indeed is a great one, and it is sad to reflect on it ; but it would be merest hypocrisy to ignore that it is the natural outline of those 'brilliant defects' which accompanied brilliant qualities of the accused, and it would be a dangerous blow to the purity of the public administration to disregard the requirements of public justice, even in obedience to compassion, for an offending individual. The force of this observation will be realised even by hostile critics of Lord Reay's Government if they imagine in the position of Mr. Crawford a native officer with more than his merits and only half his faults ; and we suggest this comparison only to put the matter clearly and without the remotest reference to prejudice of colour or creed. The decision in this case, therefore, is both just and expedient. Its moral effect would have been lost if it were less than it is : the matter, the refore, ought to rest there.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—The public ought to be perfectly satisfied with the Secretary of State's verdict in the Crawford case. It is quite natural that we should feel compassion for a man of distinguished merits, who, on the eve of his retirement from the service, has been dismissed from it, for delinquencies of the gravest character. But while we may feel for Mr. Crawford's fate as strongly as his most ardent and hot-headed partisans, we cannot possibly shut our eyes to the fact that it is Mr. Crawford himself who is responsible for his ruin. As hearts should be stirred deeply with pity for a man who, having been accustomed to luxurious he has made his bed, so he must lie down on it. His ruin is complete, though Lord Cross has evidently been at some pains to break the fall by uttering his condemnation in no harsher terms than the circumstances of the case imperatively demanded. The Secretary of State agrees with the conclusions arrived at by the Commission on the graver charges. But he accepts their verdict in terms so cautious and guarded as to raise the suspicion in the reader's mind that he wished to mingle as little of the element of ignominy, as he possibly could, with the fall of the accused. It is clear from the terms of Lord Cross's despatch that there has been no full and free acquittal of Mr. Crawford on these charges. What the Secretary of State has said on this point, and what that functionary has significantly left unsaid, both afford some ground for the belief that Lord Cross had in his mind, perhaps, more than what he considered prudent, or politic, or humane, to give out to the world. If we are not wrong in our surmise, the omission is deeply to be regretted on account of the colour it will give to the absurd and senseless theory that the charges of corruption, which were spoken to by a host of witnesses, were the result of a foul conspiracy. Lord Cross accepts the Commissioners' view that "a mixture of corruption with some degree of extortion was prevalent round Mr. Crawford," but that the corruption and extortion were practised in the name of Mr. Crawford by Hunmantrao, and that Hunmantrao being intimate with the great dispenser of patronage was naturally an object of attention on the part of candidates for appointments. We have then to suppose that a shrewd man like Mr. Crowford, possessing an intimate knowledge and wide experience of native character, did not, for a moment, suspect that his money agent who went to him from time to time, to use his interest in behalf of various applicants for official favour, might be trading on his acquaintance and his unfortunate relations with him. We must suppose that Hanmantrao, who daily held his little court in his own house, had been able, for a series of years, to carry on his nefarious traffick in promotions and appointments without the knowledge of Mr. Crawford. Nay, it must further be supposed that Mr. Crawford had so far allowed himself to be made a dupe of by his agent that he refused to believe the charges laid against Haumantrao, and gave evidence to show that he too was the victim of a conspiracy.

The *Bombay Samachar* says :—The Secretary of State has expressed his dissent, in guarded language, from the views of the Bombay Government on the charges of corruption. This difference of opinion will be much deplored by the native public. It is idle to suppose that the Government had not, just as well as the Commissioners, had ample of opportunities of arriving at a correct conclusion on this point. The fall of Mr. Crawford will be grievously felt by Englishmen, and natives will also be sorry for his fate. But it will be asked how it was that the previous Governments, with the full knowledge of Mr. Crawford's indebtedness, had allowed him to go down the road to ruin, by conniving at his offence. We also wonder whether the extraordinary feeling which was excited among a considerable portion of the Anglo-Indian community, on behalf of Mr. Crawford, may be taken to mean that they were unable to appreciate the gravity of his offence. Among the comments of the English press on the case, the most remarkable are those of the *St. James's Gazette.* Although this journal is thoroughly conservative, and is a habitual advocate of Anglo-Indians, it expresses itself satisfied with the decision of the Secretary of State, and asks whether this is a solitary instance of the heavy indebtedness of a Civil Servant, or whether it is only one of numerous instances of its kind. We will not say that many other public officers have been similarly involved in guilt. But we will say this, that now that the charges of incurring debts have been brought home to Mr. Crawford, the enquiry may with advantage be continued further, for the sake of the purity of the administration. It is a matter of common notoriety that some officers in this country live much above their means, and therefore, they can easily yield to the temptation of receiving bribes or incurring debts. The instance of Mr. Crawford himself shows how extremely difficult it is to prove such charges against an official. But we do not think the Government should be deterred by such difficulties from pursuing the enquiry in other cases of a similar character, should they ever be detected.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—The complete disgrace and ruin of a distinguished officer, like Mr. Crawford, must move every one to pity. But it cannot be forgotten that he deserves blame for his misdeeds, just as much as pity for his fall. The Commission has decided that the charges of corruption have not been established against Mr. Crawford, and the Secretary of State concurs in this verdict. It cannot, for a moment, be contended that the Bombay Government was wrong in appointing a Commission, on the facts before them, the Government was perfectly justified in proceeding against Mr. Crawford. The Government has done its painful duty well, and from the best of motives, and we cordially agree with the terms in which Lord Cross has recognized the work that has been performed by the Governor, amidst painful and difficult circumstances. After the information received by his Excellency, the steps taken by him were simply taken in the discharge of his duty as a straight-forward and impartial Governor. Lord Reay will still be reviled by the friends of Mr. Crawford ; but his Lordship has never cared for their indignation. He has preferred to be conscientious and straightforward, rather than sacrifice public interests for the sake of averting the wrath of a few agitators. Lord Reay deserves the fullest credit for his courage in adopting a course, which his predecessors had timidly avoided. Now we hope the Government will take prompt measures against the self-condemned mamlatdars. These officers deserve dismissal. But as certain pledges have been given to them, perhaps, there will be some difficulty in dealing with their offence in the way it ought to be treated. In any case, we wish this painful matter were soon brought to an end.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* says :—It is admitted on all hands that the Government did well in proceeding against Mr. Crawford. The rule forbidding public officers to contract debts is very salutary, and for breaking that rule Mr. Crawford now sees himself disgraced and ruined. After 33 years of service, when he was very near earning his pension, he is reduced to a state of helplessness. There is not the least doubt that Mr. Crawford's fate is most pitiable, and those who say that the punishment is too severe, support their contention on the ground that the graver charges have not been proved against Mr. Crawford. Although he was in receipt of a very large salary, he lived above his means, and his extravagance and recklessness brought him under the clutches of money-lenders. His indebtedness has been well known for years past, and yet no previous Government considered it their duty to take any notice of it. Considering his helpless and painful position the public will be glad if he were given some pension as a matter of grace. We think that the corrupt mamlatdars must no longer be allowed to remain in the service. Their offence is far more serious than that which has been proved against Mr. Crawford, and if Mr. Crawford is dismissed for a comparatively minor offence, there is no reason why the mamlatdars too should not be dismissed on account of the much graver offence which they have admitted against themselves.

The *Gujerati* says :—Without going so far as to say with our English contemporaries that the punishment is unusually severe, we cannot help sympathising with Mr. Crawford at the heaviest misfortune that has befallen him. He is a man of extraordinary talents and eminent attainments, and his services to the Presidency have always been appreciated both by Government and the people at large. He sincerely loved natives and they loved him in return and the simplicity and openness of his character, his amiability and magnanimity, the indescribable charm of his manner, and the resourcefulness of his gifted mind always endeared him to almost every one with whom he came in close contact. No one can help contemplating with deep regret his sudden and ruinous fall from the stupendous height he once occupied in official life, and we think the Government of Bombay is no less sorry for the fate that has overtaken him and his family after a distinguished career of so many years. Feeling as we do so keenly for Mr. Crawford, we cannot allow ourselves to be blinded by purely personal considerations in presence of the momentous issues involved in the case. Mr. Crawford's unwise friends who indulged in extravagant and malicious attacks against Lord Reay will, we hope, calmly consider this part of the Despatch. The Anglo-Indian Press, except the *Bombay Gazette*, was never so much demoralized except on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill as during the course of the Crawford inquiry, and no native will ever be able to recall to his mind the history of the incident without regretting the most discreditable spectacle that some Anglo-Indian journals presented, simply because Lore Reay, unlike his predecessors, stood up manfully for the purity of British administration and for the vindication and maintenance of the fair name of British justice.

The *Yezdan Parast* says :—It can not be denied that Mr. Crawford's own conduct has brought him disgrace and ruin. The punishment is very severe but it can scarcely be said that it is unjust. We naturally feel pain at his downfall. But we can not help approving of the sentence. The Bombay Government has been much reviled. But they can take this satisfaction to themselves, that a sensible portion of the public has regarded the clamour with disgust and contempt.

BENGAL.

SAD DEATH AT CALCUTTA.—A sad case occurred in Baliganj on Monday, when Mr. Paul Bagram, an Armenian gentleman, aged 40, blew out his brains with a revolver. Deceased, who was a builder and contractor, had been in depressed spirits for the past week, and on the day in question was to have accompanied his wife on a visit to a friend. His wife had gone out shortly before the occurrence, and intended returning home in the course of half an hour when both were to go to pay some visits. Deceased appears to have gone into his room and shot himself with the revolver which has been purchased by him only lately. A box containing forty-five cartridges was found near the body, and four of the chambers of the revolver had been loaded, one chamber only having been discharged. The body was submitted to post-mortem examination by Drs. O'Connell and Moses, who found that death was due to the revolver-shot wound, the appearances of which indicated that it was self-inflicted. No motive was assigned for the rash act.—*Englishman.*

DEFALCATIONS AT THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.—On Tuesday before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Marsden, the assistant cashier of this Hotel, Troyluckonath Ghose, was charged by the cashier, Koylash Chunder Dutt, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 14,600, along with other sums of money not specified, from time to time between the 3rd of May, 1888, and the 14th of April 1889. He was further charged with altering the entries of certain books kept in the office of the Company. It was alleged by the prosecution that complainant was employed by the Company on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and was responsible for all monies. Accused had been in his employ on a salary of Rs. 15, for the last five years, and the Company had nothing to do with accused, for whose defalcations complainant was liable. Complainant had full confidence in him, and had entrusted him with the books, in fact, everything connected with the cash. Though he had attended office he had not looked into the books or compared the accounts for the last year, leaving everything in the hands of the accused. About a week ago his attention was drawn to the books by a friend, who had given him some information regarding accused. He at once examined the books and discovered embezzlements to the extent of Rs. 14,600, or thereabouts, and questioned accused, who made a clean breast of it, making out a written statement in Bengali, showing the manner in which he had expended the amount embezzled. He made promises to refund the amount, but not having carried them out, complainant lodged a charge against him. The Company held a meeting of directors, and the books had been examined by their auditor, who had found these embezzlements. Complainant being responsible for these defalcations, his security of Rs. 7,000 was forfeited, and for the balance he was made to execute promissory notes in favour of the company. The written statement of the accused referred to was produced in Court, and put in as an exhibit. After the evidence of complainant had been taken the case was adjourned till this day week, accused being remanded to jail.—*Englishman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th April, 1889.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·805
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	88·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind.*	SSW, SW, S, NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	192

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is rather a remarkable fact that while some religious people are just now discussing the question, mooted by Mr. John M'Neill, as to whether a Christian may play football, an East End clergyman is getting into a certain amount of hot water because he holds the doctrine that it is lawful for a Christian to box. This is the Rev. Osborne Jay, who preached a sermon on this subject at Holy Trinity Church, Shoreditch, on Sunday evening. Taking for his text St. Paul's words—"So fight I, not as one that beateth the air"—he deduced therefrom the conclusion that the Apostle of the Gentiles "saw no impropriety in employing terms used by those who struggled in the ring." Mr. Jay went on to defend boxing, as being as much a game of skill as chess ; and he quoted a letter from the Bishop of Bedford, in which that Prelate said : —"I can see no possible harm in boxing. It is a capital exercise and calculated to promote good temper and self-control. I do not know why every man should not know how to defend himself." As Bishop Billing has recently figured as a champion of dancing, he may be said in a double sense to approve of "putting on the gloves." But the Shoreditch clergyman who has established a club in connection with his church, and who allows boxing to go on there under supervision, finds his lot not cast in altogether pleasant places. Some "unco guid" and very uncharitable persons write anonymous letters to him to the effect that he is hastening very rapidly to perdition ; in spite of which it is to be hoped that he will continue to encourage manly exercises in his parish for many years to come.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

MINATURE PACKETS of PURE INDIAN TEA, direct from the INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, 1, 2 and 4 oz. each, also in ½ and 1 lb. Tins. Retail, Annas 12 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

TO BE LET.—For 6 Months, a completely furnished BUNGALOW (including Piano) at Breach Candy, suitable for a small Family, from 1st or 10th May next. Rent Rs. 175 per month. May be inspected from 6 to 7 p.m. Apply to Mr. C. MARCKS direct, or to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz. ; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4 ; Cues from Rs. 1-12 ; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

IF you want to Secure all New Novelties in Fancy Bohemian Flower Vases, Baskets, Ornaments, &c., please see the New Stock just to hand at all prices. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—For sale a Grand Square Pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, nearly new. Open to reasonable offer. Instrument may be seen at Mr. J. M. Lobo's Lithographic Press, Fort.

A LONDON QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN is desirous of going in charge of a Passenger Steamer to any European Port for free passage. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to teach French and German to private pupils. For terms, &c., apply to "A. S.," care of Miss Millett, Grant Road.

DAILY GOVERNESS REQUIRED, in an English family, for Two Little Girls, aged nine. State qualifications and salary expected to "H. S.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

LARGE HOTEL.—TO LET or FOR SALE. The well-known only double-storied building in Jubbulpore, late Jackson's and Marble Rocks Hotel, last named proprietor having retired, 5 minutes drive to the Railway station, grand situation. For terms apply to Mrs. E. M. WATTS, Proprietor, Jubbulpore.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUBLET, for remainder of Hot Season, "ROCKDALE," a reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS !!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z, care of this paper.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TRYCLES FOR SALE at ⅓ Cost. Owner going to England. Trycle Front Steerer Rs. 100. Cooly Cycle, Rs. 150. Apply to CHARLES COCHRANE, No. 7, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, 13 sorts, Rs. 1-10 per 2 oz. bottle, Rs. 19 per dozen. Other makers cheap rate, extra sublime Salad Oil, Annas 4 per bottle. —WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

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18, Marine St., Bombay.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

THE home markets were closed yesterday, and will remain so till Tuesday for the Easter holidays. The principal items of financial news wired by Reuter on Thursday evening were in connection with the London discount market, the Bank of England rate having been reduced to 2½ per cent., while in the open market the rate on short London Bills was ¼ per cent., and that on six months' sight Bank Paper ⅛ per cent. lower, at 1½ and 1⅞ per cent., respectively. The weekly returns of the Bank of England make the Reserve 41 per cent. of the Liabilities, thus showing a falling off of one per cent. since the previous statement was issued. £75,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank on Thursday. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay consisted of £90,000 in silver, and £20,000 in gold. Consols remained at 98⅝ ; and Silver at 42 3-16d. per oz., Rupee Securities being also unchanged at Wednesday's quotations.

There was no change in the General Produce markets on Thursday. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,750,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. The week's Import of Linseed was 7,800 quarters, against 5,000 quarters imported in the previous week.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm for the holidays both generally and for Surats, a further advance of 1-16d. having been established in Mid.-American, making the price 6d. per lb. ; while "Good" and "Fine" Broach and "Fine" Oomra were also higher to the same extent. The total sales, however, reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales of Surats. American arrivals were unchanged for the nearer deliveries, but 1-64d. lower in all other positions. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York the spot price moved up another 1-16 cent, say to 10 13-16 cents ; but July Futures were four points lower at 10·80 cents. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports on Thursday were 5,000 bales against 6,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 2,000 bales in 1887. To-day's message from New York quotes ready Mid.-Uplands ⅛ cent higher at 10 15-16 cents ; while July Futures advanced 10 points, say to 10·90 cents. The receipts at the Ports, given for two days, were 17,000 bales against 8,600 bales, and 13,100 bales for the corresponding days in the two previous years, respectively.

The Liverpool statistics wired by Reuter embrace but five days, and the week's sales, at 58,000 bales, have been 27,000 bales less than during the week preceding ; but business, apart from the holiday, has been upon a smaller scale, the average daily sales having been some 2,500 bales less than the previous week's average ; while the daily average of Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded has been 4,000 bales less than last week. The tone of the market, however, has been steady when not firm throughout, and when the market closed for the holidays on Thursday evening, quotations showed a further advance of ⅛d. per lb. in spot Mid.-American Cotton, and of 1-16d. in arrivals on the previous Friday's rates ; while in Surats a rise of ⅛d. in Broach and "Fine" Oomras, and of 1-16d. in most other descriptions, had been established. The total Liverpool stock had become smaller by 7,000 bales ; but as will be seen from the figures which we give below, it was within 9,000 bales of the stock held at this time last year, though 134,000 bales less than in 1887. Of Surats there were 40,000 bales in stock, showing a decrease of 6,000 bales for the week. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 130,000 bales, and compared with the two previous years, showed on Thursday a deficiency of 228,000 bales and 300,000 bales, respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales more in sight than in 1888 at this time, and 65,000 bales less than in 1887. In the matter of prices, Mid-American is now 11-16d. per lb. dearer in Liverpool than it was at this time last year, and ⅜d. higher than it stood at in 1887.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	46,000	28,000	22,000
" exports to U. K	41,000	27,000	26,000
" " Continent	23,000	15,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,336,000	5,193,000	5,128,000
" exports to U. K. " do..	2,429,000	2,385,000	2,475,000
" " Continent " do...	1,745,000	1,578,000	1,608,000
" Stock in the Ports	467,000	587,000	419,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,330,000	2,557,810	2,630,460
" " Surats	479,000	471,310	513,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	864,000	873,180	997,750
" London	8,000	22,000	14,000
American Afloat	50,000	53,000	81,000
East Indian "	127,000	91,000	129,000
	1,049,000	1,039,180	1,221,750
Price of Mid-Americans	6d.	5 5-16d.	5⅝d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4 1-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1¼d.	1 7-16d.

To-day's figures for Receipts and Exports, as wired from New York, are included in the above statement.

The Banks have been closed, and local business generally suspended since Thursday ; and we have nothing to chronicle this evening beyond the Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Thursday, which were as follows :—

Cotton	10,852	bales.
Wheat	75,844	cwt.
Linseed	15,052	"
Rapeseed	18,353	"
Gingelly	4,359	"
Poppyseed	677	"
Groundnuts	2,398	"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Barker, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furl, from Rajkote.
Lock, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster, off leave, from Mahableshwar.

APRIL 18.

Creagh, Major, Bl, 7th Dgn Gds, on leave, from Umballa.
Greenstreet, Major, Bl, R E, on furl, to England.
Roome, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo Cav, on privilege leave, from Jacobabad.
Mein, Capt, Bl, R E, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

APRIL 19.

Crofton, Capt, Bl, RA, on leave, to England, from Meerut.
McClintock, Capt, Ms R H A, on privilege leave from Bangalore.
Norman, Major, Bl, R W Fus, on leave, to England, from Lucknow.
Henrybook, Brigde Surgn, Bo, M Estab, on furl, from England.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Barker, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furl, to England.
Warden, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to Lanowli.
Creagh, Major, Bl, 7th Dgn Gds, on leave, to England.
Crofton, Capt, Bl, R A, on leave, to England.
McClintock, Capt, Ms R H A, on leave, to England.
Bullock, Col, Ms S C, on leave, to England.
Westropp, Col, Bo S C, to Europe.

APRIL 20.

Woyes, Major, Bl, 2nd West York Regt, on leave to England.
Butler, Major, Bl S C, on furl, to England.
Greenstreet, Major, Bl R E, on furl, to England.
Norman, Major, Bl, R W Fus, on leave to England.
Waterfilled, Col, Bl, B S C, under Regulations, to England.
Pitt, Major, Bl, R E, from leave, to Lahore
Mein, Capt, Bl, R E, from leave, to Jubbulpor
Beville, Brig Genl, Bo D S from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

The annual Corps prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on the 24th instant at 9-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend and bring any friends they may wish to invite.

The prizes will be presented by Bigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the District. Red uniform to be worn.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make themselves responsible for their own prize lists and prizes.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'CONNOR—April 20, at Frere Road, Fort, the wife of J. O'Connor, H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, of a son. (Dublin papers please copy.)

TRIMULGHERY.

DEATH.

NEILL—April 17, at Trimulgherry, of heat apoplexy, Lieutenant and Riding Master J. Neill, Royal Artillery, aged 37.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLYTH—April 13, at Darjeeling, the wife of W Dunbar Blyth, CS, of a son.
GILES—April 13, at Hoshungabad, Ila, wife of Surgeon G M Giles, I M S, of a son.
MACKINTOSH—April 15, at 8, Ballygunge Circular Road, the wife of W Mackintosh, of a son.
WALKER—April 16, at Dalhousie, the wife of G C Walker, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CONSTABLE—GORDON—April 13, at St Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev E Jenkins Bowen, Willoughby Verner Constable, Captain, Royal Engineers, to Lucy, elder daughter of Colonel James Henry Gordon, D S O, Commandant, 23rd Regiments, W L I.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—April 15, at Darjiling, of fever, William Pears, Electrician, Govt Telegraph Dept.
MACKIE—April 14, at Dehrah, of enteric fever, Frances Anne Mackie, the beloved wife of T E Mackie, aged 37 years.
WARD—April 2, at Demagiri, Lushai, Lieutenant A T Ward, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, son of the late Surgeon-Major A V Ward, H M Bombay Army.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1889.

WE print to-day a portion—but, long though it is, only a portion—of the report sent in by the Crawford Commission to the Government of Bombay. At the most it will be possible to reprint only an ample condensation of this document and of Sir Raymond West's Minute upon it, for the former consists of a hundred and twenty closely printed pages of foolscap, and the latter of thirty-five ; but the readiness with which the Secretary of State has met the public demand for the publication of these documents, makes it incumbent upon us to reprint as much of them as the exigencies of our space will permit of. The two documents should certainly be read together, for no one, we suppose, will adopt the foolish conclusion of an ill-informed London newspaper that Lord Reay's Government have erred in "re-trying" the case. Sir Raymond West's Minute of course, constitutes no re-trying of the case, but is a strictly regular and lawful exercise of the powers which are retained to Government under the Act of 1850. As he says in his opening paragraph, "the duty devolves on Government under Act XXXVII of 1850, of pronouncing on the proof or failure of proof of malversation. In discharging this duty Government must obtain all the assistance from the report and the proceedings of the Commissioners which those records can afford, but it is bound, using those valuable aids, to form its own judgment on the innocence or culpability, and the degree of culpability, of the accused officer." There is no need to point out that, great though the dialectic weight of the Minute may be, the Secretary of State's decision to adopt the conclusions of the Commissioners in preference to those of the Government of Bombay deprives Sir Raymond West's arguments of anything more than an academic value ; and it would be a misuse of them now to employ them for reviving the general questions of culpability on which the Commission have pronounced, and on which the Secretary of State has accepted their judgment. The methods adopted by the Commissioners in investigating the charges against Mr. Crawford may, however, still be properly made the subject of discussion, and it will be seen from what we regard as the most closely reasoned passage in the Minute, what broad ground there was for resisting, at an early stage in the investigation, the ruling of the Commissioners that each case was to be estimated on its merits and in complete isolation from the others. Before the Commission began their investigation, we pointed out, as the chief advantage of investigation before that tribunal over investigation by a jury, that it would enable the enquiry to proceed along broad lines, within which one incident would be allowed to throw light upon another, and in which the history of the transactions imputed could be regarded as a whole, with all their details and incidents in due dependence and co-ordination. That view of the case did not commend itself to the Commissioners, nor, as it seemed to us, was its importance sufficiently realized by the Advocate-General. It has met with an adequate appreciation only when it is too late to be of service ; but it is something to know that, late though the vindication of it may be which Sir Raymond West has offered, it is exceedingly cogent and impressive. "Dealing," he complains, "with a large number of individual accusations, each on its own merits, they have overlooked the proper and logical result of cumulative instances tending independently towards the same conclusion." In a passage which we should like to quote in its entirety, he further remarks—"As well from the logical standpoint might it be said that as the evidence of each of several witnesses in a particular trial would be insufficient to prove the guilt of an accused when opposed to the general presumption of innocence, so the aggregate testimony must be equally ineffectual." As we have said, these considerations have now little more than an academic value, and it is a pity that earlier and more adequate justice was not done to them. Sir Raymond West, it will be seen, is fundamentally at issue with the Commissioners in regard to the method on which they conducted the inquiry. He goes so far as to say that it in some degree distorted it. It certainly excluded from amongst the considerations upon which the conclusions of the Commissioners as to the charges of corruption were based, a whole mass of evidence regarding the relations of Hunmantrao to Mr. Crawford. Nor is it on this ground alone that Sir Raymond West found reasons for disparaging their judgment. Their methods and standards were defective, but they laboured under another disadvantage, the nature of which we indicated the other day. The author of this Minute, with his extensive and intimate knowledge of the people of this Presidency, and of their demeanour in the law courts, might well indicate the difficulties under which the Commissioners lay through their ignorance of the Bombay administrative system, and their unacquaintance with the type of character common to most of the principal witnesses. "Nervous, acute, and almost preternaturally apprehensive of danger and disgrace, the official Brahman of this Presidency, though a firstrate public servant, usually makes a bad witness. His hesitation and apparent fencing with questions arise from morbid prevision of traps and snares ; they are frequently taken for indications of bad faith, and create an evil impression on those whose liberality has not been enlarged by experience. Of errors arising from this source the report bears traces which it would be ungracious to dwell upon, but which must prevent its having the weight through the personal authority of the Commissioners which would otherwise be due to it." In other words, a judge whose knowledge of the natives of India has been derived from long and exclusive acquaintance with the inhabitants of Bengal, may err when he applies his standands of evidential value thus derived, to the testimony of a Dekhani Brahmans. This brings us back to the objection we raised on Thursday that the Government of Bombay did not do wisely when they went outside their own Presidency to constitute a tribunal for investigating this case. It is not contended that the result would necessarily have been materially different ; but the precaution would have enabled the Government of Bombay to avoid passing the particular condemnation on their own acts which is implied in the sentence we have quoted.

WE pointed out a few days ago how the Abkari operations under the modified system of farming introduced into Thana and Kolaba as a tentative measure for the five months commencing 1st August 1888, completely falsified the expectations indulged in by the Abkari Commissioner. It is plain, too, that there was small ground for the assertion that "the new system has had, no doubt, the intended effect of obtaining for Government a larger revenue from a smaller consumption ;" the facts, indeed, on the Commissioner's own showing, point to a contrary conclusion. If there was a decline in the realizations of licit liquor to the extent of Rs. 11,000 per month during the period that the trial system lasted, and if such decline was accompanied by an abnormal growth of illicit consumption, as the record of offences against illicit traffic plainly shows, how are we to accept this as "satisfactory," and why have the Government been invited to pin their faith to the soundness of the substituted system ? The very point on which we apprehended that the system must fail has been clearly proved to be its weak point. The Abkari Commissioner himself foresaw that if the percentage of profit offered by the contractor was high, the farmer might find that he could not sell at prices sufficiently high to cover it. Just so. The farmer, as a matter of fact, finds that he paid an exorbitant percentage, and that the fixed price at which he was bound to sell his licit liquor was a losing price. He suffered loss, and the Government treasury suffered a loss, to the tune of Rs. 11,000 per month. And, of course, in proportion to the inability of the contractor to recoup his loss, the traffic in illicit liquor was greater. And this was quite natural. It matters little, and we need not speculate on it, whether the consumption of illicit liquor increase through his direct or his indirect co-operation, or by other means. The simple fact of the ineffectual suppression of illicit distillation was enough to show that the system was far from successful, whether we consider it, in the words of the Commissioner, "from a social or financial point of view." And yet it is strange to find the Commissioner speaking approvingly of it. It is hardly possible to account for the statement to which we have referred, except on the supposition that the Commissioner, who has in other respects shown a desire to deal with Abkari questions with an open mind, has made himself unconsciously responsible for the specious plausibilities to which the leading permanent officials of his department have for years past accustomed us.

But this is not the whole case that has to be set out against the systems that have been in vogue in Thana during the last twelve months. There is another "weak point," to which we drew the attention of the department at the time, and it seems that the criticism has been effectual on this point as upon others. It might have been thought after the collapse of the system which prevailed for the five months of 1888, that a sense of the practical would have suggested a course widely different in principle from the one which the Commissioner endeavoured to enforce in the first trial. Instead of taking a new departure altogether, he still fondly clung to the system of percentage, with this exception, that the contractor was set at liberty as to the selling price. His critics having pointed the fatuity of the principle of a high percentage and fixed price of sale, the Commissioner fancied that by letting alone the regulation of the price, he could get back into the treasury the sums that were lost during the first period of the trial. In this view of the matter small thought was taken of the possibility of an extension of the evil of illicit distillation. Starting with the legitimate object of suppressing illicit distillation and enriching the revenue, the Commissioner lost sight entirely of the great inducement to illicit distillation which would be given under his revised scheme, with the result that for the second time the object he had in view has been frustrated. Illicit distillation, instead of being checked, has again increased. The farm in Thana and Kolaba has been let for the remaining seven months on the condition that the highest bidder should fix his own price of sale. What has been the practical result under the operation of this fresh arrangement ? This only, that the farmer fixed his own price, which was more or less prohibitory. Consumers complained that the farmer was charging a rupee per bottle for what could be had in Bombay for 12 annas. Getting the spirit from Bombay might be inconvenient, and even attended with penal consequences. But it was neither so inconvenient nor so very dangerous to distil the liquor on the sly and vend it cheap in competition with the dear beverage provided by the State contractor. Thus illicit distillation in another form has been encouraged. Whereas under the first trial system it was the interest of the contractor to encourage illicit distillation, under the second system it became the interest of the dishonest consumers, spurred on by the cupidity of the contractor, to indulge in considerable illicit distillation on their own account ! So much did the practice grow that the authorities in Thana were alarmed and issued a departmental order which we showed the other day was inconsistent with the rulings of the High Court, and opposed to the provisions of the Abkari Act, warning people against storing mowra flowers. Many people must remember the battle of the mowra flowers that was waged in the local Legislative Council some years ago. Mr. Lionel Ashburner, of Kaira fame, entered the lists against our late respected and popular citizen, Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas. But to no purpose. The popular feeling was so strong against the provisions of the bill, specially those which were subversive of freedom of trade and individual liberty, that the then Viceroy had to veto it. Yet strangely enough, the same kind of interference has been once more attempted by departmental order. What was not practicable and desirable under a legislative measure has been forced on the poorer classes of the Thana District by the Collector under a so-called departmental order. Prosecutions have cropped up, and people possessing mowra flowers have been fined, the flowers being confiscated. So much has this question of illicit distillation alarmed the authorities and irritated the people in Thana that we hear there is a movement to submit a vigorous remonstrance on the subject to the Government. There is also a case pending in the High Court, in which one of the prosecuted parties has challenged the validity of the departmental order. But this is a side-issue of the question. What we wish to draw the attention of the Government to, is the consequence of the ill-considered scheme which has been put on its trial in Thana. But for so unpracticable a scheme all the agitation now going on in the districts might have been avoided. The Commissioner observes in his report that it remains to be seen "how far it is to be regarded as successful or otherwise." It argues want of official insight into the practical when Government has to be dependent on critics outside for the warning that this second scheme was equally certain to fail with the one which it replaced, and that it must come to grief as soon as it was put to a test. Thus the opponents of the Bombay Abkari policy have for the second time justified the reasonableness of their opposition, and for the second time within 12 months they have proved the futility of patching and tinkering a scheme which is wrong in principle and which works most injuriously to all interests concerned. When will the Government cease tinkering with the farming system, and come to the conclusion that it is radically wrong ?

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in his second paper in the *Fortnightly* on "the Beluch and Afghan Frontiers of India," is systematically lavish of compliments to generals and politicals and everyone else with whom he came in contact in his recent visit to India. But there are two solitary exceptions to his favour in the Bombay and Madras armies, which he boldly declares to be of no use for facing the Russians. His condemnation is a little too general, though the bearing of some of the Madras regiments in Burma does not argue well for the service they would be likely to render beyond Afghanistan. Sir Charles Dilke, however, should distinguish. The Bombay Army is not recruited in the Carnatic, nor do its constituents all come geographically or ethnologically under the description of "southern troops." To exclude both armies from the army corps to be organized for field service, as Sir Charles Dilke advocates, would be to throw away, *pace* Sir Charles, excellent fighting material. Would he, for example, exclude some of our Beluchi regiments, and does he forget the not inconsiderable leavening of Pathans in our Bombay regiments, "Southerners" though he believes them to be ? Whatever may be the case in the other Presidency, not many officers in the Bombay Army would admit that they are discouraged by the fear that they will not be allowed to see service. Much consorting with Bengal officers has doubtless given Sir Charles Dilke peculiar views on these matters, which half-an-hour's talk with the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army would have dissipated. But he did not come to Bombay, and all he saw of the Bombay Army was a single regiment, whose drill, however, he is good enough to praise highly.

ON Wednesday evening, the first train of the Porbandar Railway went through from Dhorajee, completing the connection between Bhavnagar and Porbandar. The Rana screwed in the last bolt of the line, the train was loaded up with school children, and it steamed to the wharf through enormous crowds.

NEARLY one lakh of rupees have been subscribed up to date to the Surat Fires Relief Fund.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Salar Jung, K. C. I. E., accompanied by Nawab Mir Jhandar Ali Khan Bahdoor and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy, A.D.C., paid a visit to H. E. Lord Reay, on Thursday last, at Mahableshwur.

DURING the stay of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnuggur in Bombay, amongst the various acts done by him to mark his visit, was to give a commission to a well-known artist to paint a full-size portrait in oils of Her Excellency Lady Reay, to be executed either in Bombay or elsewhere agreeably to her pleasure, and to be placed in the Cama Hospital as a memento of Her Excellency's efforts for the care and comfort of sick women in that and other hospitals.

AT 2-30 p. m. on Saturday last, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, accompanied by his Bombay agent, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., left by special train from the Byculla railway station for Poona on his way to Mahableshwur. The departure was a private one, and a Government deputation and a guard of honour were, at the Thakore Saheb's own request, dispensed with. A few gentlemen were present at the station, who presented His Highness with garlands and bouquets of flowers. The special was timed to reach Poona at 7-30 p. m. the same day.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The Ceylon schism is coming to an end, and we learn that the Rev. Father Alvares, who had latterly raised the standard of schism in Ceylon, and styled himself Prefect and Delegate of the Patriarch of Babylon, is at his wit's end at the unexpected turn of events. The *Ceylon Catholic Messenger* of the 5th inst. writes : 'All Catholics will rejoice with us in being informed that the opposition party in Negombo, including Tixeira, the late plaintiff in the Negombo case, have all made their submission to the Archbishop, have been pardoned, and are admitted to the sacraments of the Church. Peace and harmony now reign in Negombo.

A PARLIAMENTARY return supplies some interesting details as to the moneys drawn from the National Exchequer by Peers of the realm. The list shows, for instance, that the Prince of Wales receives an annuity of £40,000 per annum from the Consolidated Fund, £16,216 as compensation (in respect of the Duchy of Cornwall) for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, and £350 as honorary colonel of the 10th Hussars. The Duke of Edinburgh, besides his State annuity of £25,000, has £3,577 for pay and allowances as the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron. The Duke of Connaught's annuity is £25,000, and the Duke of Cambridge gets £12,000 from the Consolidated Fund, £6,631 as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and £109 10s. as Ranger of Richmond Park. Amongst other annual payments to Peers are the following :—Duke of Montrose, pay and allowances as Lieut.-Colonel of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry, £59 13s. 4d.; Lord Napier of Magdala, Constable of the Tower, £222 16s. 4d.; Viscount Wolseley, £2,700 as Adjutant-General to the Forces, £100 as rewards, and £100 pension for wounds ; the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of Holyrood House, £45 10s.; the Earl of Iddesleigh, Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board, £1,500 ; Duke of St. Albans, Master of the Hawks, £965 ; Duke of Wellington, pension, £4,000 ; Earl of Dysart, rent absolute out of the Castle of Fellingharne or Longharne, £75 10s.

GALLANT little Wales will not be able to hold its projected Exhibition in London this year. The agreement entered into by the Exhibition Committee and the management of the Olympia has not been ratified, owing to the foreclosure of their mortgage on the grounds by Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. The executive met at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Sir Pryce-Pryce Jones, and agreed, first, that the time was now too short to obtain another suitable site ; and, secondly, that the scheme had been received with so much encouragement that no effort should be spared to hold an Exhibition next year "worthy of the arts, manufactures, and productions of the Principality."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GWEEDORE MURDER.

LONDON, April 19.

The Reverend Father McFadden, who, with two female and eighteen male peasants, is charged with complicity in the murder of District Inspector Martin at Gweedore on the 3rd February, has been allowed out of prison on bail.

MR. PARNELL AND THE *TIMES*.

Mr. Parnell has withdrawn his action against the *Times*, which he had filed in the Irish courts.

A FRENCH DEPUTY SENTENCED.

PARIS, April 18.

M. Gilly, one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling M. Raynal, the former Minister of Public Works.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, April 18.

The Indian Troopship Malabar has passed the Suez Canal, homeward bound from Bombay.

NIHILIST ACTIVITY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.

The Nihilists are again showing signs of increased activity, and it has been discovered that they are manufacturing bombs at Zurich. In consequence of that the Czar, yielding to the advice of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, was not present at the funeral of one of his ministers, which took place to-day.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

BRUSSELS, April 20.

In consequence of the Belgian Government still threatening the expulsion of General Boulanger from the country, the General is starting for England immediately.

THE EMIN EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, April 20.

Dr. Peters, the leader of the Emin Pacha relief expedition, has arrived here.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

LONDON, April 21.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 19.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Reporter Indian law reports, High Court, Bombay, has been granted leave for eight months from the 3rd of May or further orders. Mr. J. C. Anderson, Barrister-at-law, officiates in his stead.

Sayid Muhammad Ali's admission into the Bengal Civil Service is confirmed.

The services of Mr. F. C. Harrison, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The services of Mr. H. E. Ransom, B.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Captain J. H. Sadler, First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners of Calcutta, *vice* Colonel H. S. Jarrett, going on furlough, or till further orders.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Farrell, C.B., is appointed Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Panjab until further orders. Mr. Lala Gokal Chund, Uncovenanted Medical Officer, Simla, has been granted privilege leave from March 9th to April 17th inclusive. The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from April 24. The services of Surgeon C. C. Vaid, Indian Medical Service, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces of Oudh from January 21st. The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from April 19; Deputy Surgeon-General Hilson, M.D., officiates. The services of Deputy Surgeon-General G. C. Chesnaye, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Deputy Surgeon-General J. Richardson, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner for North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiates from April 19.

The Hon'ble H. W. Gordon officiates as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal, from April 4.

The services of the Reverend Thomas Scott, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, officiates as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad.

Mr. J. Van S. Pope, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, Bengal, is appointed Director of Public Instruction in Burma, *vice* P. Hordern retired.

The services of Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Under. Secretary to Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Departments, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department from April 6. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Bombay C. S. officiates.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Departments from May 7th or subsequent date.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, reverted to second grade on April 19, on return of Captain C. W. Losack, first grade, Central Provinces, from privilege leave.

Lieutenant L. Impey has been re-appointed officiating Assistant Agent, Rajputana, April 2, also appointed Magistrate at Abu, *vice* Colonel A. W. Roberts.

Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Nepal, and officiating Medical Officer, Deolali Irregular Force and Harowter Tonk Political Agency, officiates as Agency Surgeon at Baghelkhand, *vice* Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, on furlough or till further orders.

Mr. S. Forbes, Political Agent and Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad, is granted special leave.

Colonel H. M. Buller, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, is confirmed, *vice* Colonel C. Martin, C.B., vacating the appointment of Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent at Malwa.

Mr. A. D. Carew, Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Colonel H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., Commandant 12th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Colonel on the staff.

Lieutenant A. W. Cripps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, is confirmed.

Major J. C. R. Glasgow, District Staff Officer, second class, is appointed provisionally, *vice* Major E. E. Money, first class, resigned.

Captain R. F. Gartside Tipping, Bengal S.C., 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Major Glasgow.

LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Captain G. S. Eyre, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner of Burma, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year; Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, on private affairs, for two years. The furlough of Lieut.-Col. Cook, Bengal S.C., 36th Bengal Infy, is commuted to 213 days' leave on private affairs; Major T. G. Thomson, Bengal S. C., 36th Bengal Infantry, is granted medical leave for a year; Captain A. H. Wilmar, Bengal S. C., extension leave for six months; Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., is to be permitted to reside out of India.

BANQUET TO NAWAB MEHDI HASAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 19.

A banquet was given on Thursday evening by the members of the Nizam Club, Hyderabad, as a welcome to the Nawab Mehdi Hasan on his return from England. Replying to the toast of his health, the guest of the evening spoke as follows concerning England and English rule:—

England, gentlemen, is a glorious country, and it is with reason that Englishmen are proud of her. She has a glorious history, as you know, and her past is one shining record of noble deeds, of mighty achievements, of unparalleled successes in the arts of war and peace, and sometimes of struggles, even reverses, more glorious than her greatest victories. But great as was her past England at the present day is mightier and greater than she as ever been. Visit the great metropolis—the greatest city in the world—visit her arsenals, and her docks, visit her great manufacturing towns, visit her seats of learning, and wherever you go you will see evidence of ceaseless activity, of indomitable energy, of ever-watchful patriotism, and an ever-jealous sense of national greatness and national honour. You will then cease to wonder that the inhabitants of this small island, smaller than most of our own numerous provinces, have founded an empire greater and mightier, juster and more beneficent, than any perhaps that the world has hitherto seen. Gentlemen, you will all, I have no doubt, agree with me in thinking it fortunate that Heaven's inscrutable decree placed the sceptre that had fallen from the hands of the Great Moghul into those of this good and great people, chosen and commissioned to lead the teeming millions of India from darkness into light, from slavery to freedom, as Moses was once chosen to lead the Israelites into the promised land. It behoves us all, therefore, by word and by deed at all times and in all places to uphold the honour of England and be prepared to sacrifice our lives for its stability.

With reference to the Deccan mining case the Nawab said: About this, the less said the better. For it is such a painful subject to me that I hope you will excuse me if I do not say more than that during the whole of this troublesome period I had fortunately the great satisfaction of being conscious that I enjoyed the fullest confidence of my Government, and that the keen sense of justice which characterised the Government of India would ultimately bring matters to an issue most beneficial to the State. But I cannot refrain from mentioning the recent, and, I trust, the last attempt to injure my official reputation. A copy of my strictly confidential report has been supplied to a local paper, known to be antagonistic to the acting Resident, and so to create a presumption unfavourable to me. I must say this is no diplomacy, no political stratagem, and no fair play. It is cowardice, pigottism and treachery.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Phillips question, put forward by Mr. Bradlaugh, at the instance of the *Patrika*, which sent the *Calcutta Review* to that member, has created a great sensation here. The Secretary of State's action is universally condemned.

THE SURAT RELIEF FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 19.

At a public meeting, presided over by Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner of Sind, in aid of the Surat Fire Relief Fund, Rs. 1,932 were subscribed on the spot. A committee was appointed to raise further Funds.

MAHUVA, April 20.

A meeting was held under the presidency of Vahivatdar Harisingji and Dr. Dhunjishah Jamasji, to raise contributions toward the Surat Fire Relief Fund. A respectable sum was subscribed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, April 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with outward English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Aden at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this evening.

LONDON, April 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

LISBON, April 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this afternoon.

PENANG, April 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Pandora left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, April 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, April 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda sailed last night.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy (extra) arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, April 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandora left here for Bombay this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay on the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70⅞
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
" " " Surats	13,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	65,000	"
" " " Surats	nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	864,000	"
" " Surats	40,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,400,000; decrease, £200,000; public deposits, £9,400,000; increase, £100,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; decrease, £400,000; other securities, £22,200,000; increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £14,000,000; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE RANA OF PORBANDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, April 17.

The Administrator and party have just returned from a visit to Mahadupur, the southern limit of the State, where an annual fair is held to commemorate the marriage of Krishna, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, with Rukshmani, daughter of Bhimnak. The occasion of the annual gathering was taken advantage of by the Administrator to introduce the young heir, Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji, to this end of the State, and Mr. Lely and some of the principal officers of the State were present at an interesting ceremony in which the Kumar laid the first stone of repairs to be carried out on the old fort walls of Mahadupur. The town is forty miles from Porbandar, and the way which skirts the sea the entire distance is most perfect riding. With the exception of about a mile and a half of sheet rock near Navi and a very occasional piece of soft sea sand, the way lies over alternate sketches of green springy turf and smooth firm red soil. Half-way to Mahadupur we reach the Navi creek, an arm of the sea that runs inland past the picturesque little town of Navi, affording it a very useful miniature harbour. The bank of the creek nearest the town was stacked with piles of logs and bamboos which are imported from the Malabar Coast to a considerable extent and sent into the interior. This place at one time was of some importance, and carried on a very fair trade in timber and bamboos. Rather injudicious taxation under the old regime suppressed trade, but it has been reviving in the last two years, and is now in a fair way to recovery. From a distance the little town looks imposing, with its tall flat-roofed houses rising above the old battlements. Resigning our horses to follow after, we crossed over the creek in boats kept ready for our party, and halted for the day in the travellers' bungalow. Approaching Mahadupur the next morning we passed parties of men, women and children, dressed in holiday garb, flocking in from neighbouring villages, and the "village green," rather dusty at this time of the year, is covered with merry-go-rounds and the humble stalls of vendors of toys and comestibles of sorts. The laying of the first stone of the repairs to the town walls was fixed for the same evening at 6 o'clock, and as the ceremonial was purely Hindu a detailed description may not be uninteresting. At the appointed hour the Administrator, Mr. Lely, Mr. Sandford, the State Engineer, Mrs. Sandford, the Kumar and his tutor rode through the town to the spot arranged at the breach in the walls. We passed into a temporary enclosure under rather a pretty arch of green boughs, and were welcomed by the leading merchants and inhabitants of the town, while the space around the enclosure was thronged with eager spectators. The function began by the officiating Brahmin priest anointing the Kumar's forehead with the sacred red powder and placing in his hands a few drops of water and uncooked rice. This ceremony, meant as a purification, being over, the Brahmins repeated *muntras* conveying an invocation to the god Gunpati to grace the occasion with his presence. The invocation having presumably been successful, the Brahmins chanted prayers in honour of the god. After this, milk, sugar, honey, green grass, silver, betel-nut, flowers, turmeric and oil of sandal-wood, emblems of prosperity, were placed in an earthen pot and laid in a hollow under the new foundations. A silver trowel made for the occasion was then blessed by the Brahmins and placed in the Kumar's hand, and the final act of laying the stone performed by him. The officiating priest then scattered uncooked rice, pronounced a benediction, and after the usual distribution of pān and attar, we departed, crowned with garlands gay. It is orthodox on these occasions to describe oriental crowds as grave and dignified, maintaining a decorous silence, supposed to be quite as expressive of gratification as the cheers of the more demonstrative British many-headed. I refrain therefore from telling of the Mahadupur rendering of the timehonored three times three and once more that pursued us as we wended our dusty way campwards. On the following evening we witnessed the ceremony of the commemorative marriage of Krishna, the origin of which is told in the following truthful tale. Once upon a time in the long, long ago Rukshmani, daughter of Bhimnak, and sister of Shisupal, offered daily prayers to the goddess Ambajee at the modern town of Kutyana in the Gondal State, that she might be blessed with a good husband—a prayer probably not unsung by modern maidens in other and fairer climes. The prayer found favor with the goddess, who arranged that Krishna should take the lone maiden to wife. Rukshmani's brother, Shisupal, had, however, already promised her in marriage to his friend Jarasandh, and decided to thwart the goddess. Krishna, however, was forewarned, and secretly carried off Rukshmani. Shisupal, with a following, immediately gave chase, but was defeated, taken prisoner and bound captive to the car in which Krishna was carrying off the sister. Krishna lodged his bride elect at the village of Mahadwan, but as the marriage ceremony had to take place on pure virgin soil, the sea was commanded to retire. More obedient than in the days of Canute, it did retire, and on the site now stands the village of Mahadupur and a solitary shrine beneath ancient forest trees marks the spot where the marriage took place. This episode in Krishna's many deeds of gallantry is called the "Rukshmani Haran" or bearing away of Rukshmani. Every year the commemorative marriage is celebrated and people crowd in from all parts of Kathiawar. Indeed, among the assembled multitude we noticed gosavis and byragis from other parts of India. A procession is formed in the town after dark, and the august bride and bridegroom, represented by two little silver idols, are carried to the shrine in an ornamented litter, borne on the shoulders of four men dressed in flowing robes of scarlet and silver, with the usual accompaniment of tomtom, shrill pipe and torch. Arrived, at the shrine, the marriage ceremony is gone through, and the little silver gods are carried back and put away to do similar duty next year.

LORD REAY'S PERIOD OF OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An up-country paper, the *Reformer*, while favourably commenting upon the administration of Lord Reay, says:—"Before concluding we have to make one suggestion, and it is this, every one admits that Lord Reay has deserved exceedingly well of us.. But his tenure of office comes to an end in the next April. Surely we ought not to part with a Governor who has done and suffered as much for purifying the administration and watching and promoting, in other ways, the interests of the people, without at least a strong, an earnest, and unanimous expression of opinion on our part that we should indeed be happy and grateful if Her Majesty's Government extends the period of His Lordships office, and enables us to continue for a long time in the enjoyment of his fostering care. It is not often that we get a Governor of His Lordship's mental calibre or his scruplous sense of duty." I heartily agree with the *Reformer's* wise suggestion, and earnestly hasten to ask, through your columns, the leading members of the various communities in Bombay and elsewhere to take immediate steps to memorialize the Queen for getting the period of His Excellency's office extended.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. D.

THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Without being one of those who, when everything goes wrong, would put the blame on the police, I desire respectfully to state my impression that the chief cause of much of the lawlessness that prevails after dark in Bombay is owing to the license allowed to several groups of men who frequent the public gardens during the day, especially the Northbrook Garden. These men, of all sorts, conditions and creeds, have seemingly no employment; they lie under trees, smoking *cheras ganja*, and play cards; after dark, their route is *via* Chowpatty to the Maidan, across the Queen's Road. Being much under the influence of drugs, they are ripe to commit assaults which possibly they would not commit, if their passions had not been so inflamed. "Prevention is better than cure." Can nothing be done to prevent groups of 30 or 20 men (and there are several such groups) assembling together for ganja-smoking? My own impression has been that sellers of ganja required a license specially, but there have been private traders in that commodity all over the garden for months past. Would not both buyers, smokers, and sellers, in the eye of the law, constitute an unlawful assembly.—Yours, &c.,

ENQUIRER.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

Instead of closing the doors of the Gaiety against the public on Good Friday, Mr. Stanley made a departure from the usual operatic performance, withdrawing "Girofle-Girofla," which had had a most successful run, and giving instead a sacred concert. The curtain rose on a charming picture. In front were Mr. Stanley's young and pretty choristers, with his daughters, Miss Carrie and Miss Fanny, respectively heading the treble and alto. At the back stood the orchestra, and in the very front sat Mr. Harding, and that clever little lady, Miss Gracie Plaisted, looking as charming as ever in a black silk evening costume, gorgeously flowered in silver all down the front, and presenting a very different picture from that of the previous night when we saw her as the light and giddy butterfly, Girofle-Girofla. Mr. Trimnel wielded the baton, and although the music was out of the usual line of the company, they showed that although the concert was arranged for one evening only, no little care had been bestowed on the rehearsal of the choruses and the orchestral music. They did not stick solely to the oratorios from which, it was advertised, selections would be rendered. For instance Miss Fanny Stanley and her younger sister sang the duet "What are the wild waves saying," and to lend variety to the entertainment Mr. Pyne recited "The Dream of Eugene Aram." The treat of the evening was of course the singing of Miss Plaisted and Mr. Harding, which was received with all the applause it merited.

On Saturday evening Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was produced before an audience which not only crowded the theatre, but which, for enthusiasm, augurs well for the remaining representationsa. The opera is one which, like Wallace's "Maritina," abounds in charming melodies from beginning to end. When Miss Plaisted as Arline stepped on the stage, she met with such a reception as showed how, by the charms of her voice, she had won over the people of Bombay. It was a reception such as any artiste may be proud of, the entire house showering upon her round after round of applause. When quietness was restored, and the opera was proceeded with it was quite evident that the parts of Arline, though widely differing from "Olivette" and "Girofle-Girofla," which is sit well upon her and so admirably suit her style, was one to which she would give an adequate rendering, and that she would continue to hold the grasp she had already gained on the public. But she did more; she proved herself more than ever a consummate artiste alike vocally and histrionically. Arline's principal air, "I dreamt I dwelt"—the first indeed she sings on her appearance at the commencement of the second act—was simply exquisite, the vocalisation, articulation and phrasing being perfect. The duet, too, with Thaddeus, "That wound upon thine arm," showed perhaps more than anything else, that in addition she seemed to have an inherent conception of the character she had undertaken to represent, which added much to the charm that inspired all her other efforts. Being in splendid voice Mr. Harding had ample opportunity of displaying his talents in such items as the Cavatina at the commencement of the opera, and the air "When other lips," and it goes without saying that the audience insisted on a repetition of the latter. Another point was scored by him when telling Arline of the secret of her birth in the duet "That wound upon thine arm." Mr. H. Pyne, though suffering from cold and hoarseness, pluckily undertook the important role of Count Arnheim. This was observed at the very outset, and although the strain was great upon him, he sang his principal song, "The heart bowed down," with great pathos and feeling. The inebriated coxcomb, Florenstein, was one of the best parts we have yet seen Mr. R. Stephenson play. He is improving wonderfully, and he sang and acted in a manner which gained for him a considerable amount of the honours of the evening. Mr. Fletcher made a sufficiently fierce-looking Devilshoof, and, taking his previous efforts into consideration, did all that could have been expected of him. Miss F. Stanley was an ideal Queen of the Gipsies in make-up, and in the rendering of the part, displayed a considerable amount of talent for one so young. Mr. Trimnell had his orchestra well in hand, and the rendering of the overture was in itself a treat. The opera was beautifully staged, and the dresses were bright and effective.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, with the English mails of the 5th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning. She left Aden at 3 p. m. on Tuesday last.

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE CRAWFORD DECISION.

The *Pioneer* of Friday expresses an opinion regarding Lord Cross's despatch, in which we take the following:—

The removal of Mr. Crawford's name from the Civil List was much a foregone conclusion as the upset of the Bombay Government's charges (of corruption), and if only in answer to the absurd insinuation that the obejctions to Lord Reay's action have taken rise in the personal popularity of Mr. Crawford, it seems necessary to add that the sentence is a thoroughly just one. Mr. Crawford may have been popular among his acquaintance—extravagant people generally are; but he appears to have broken the laws of his service, not under pressure of a sudden necessity, but deliberately and, so to speak, by system, and no one but himself is to be blamed for the consequences which have overtaken him. The sympathy which has been evoked for his case all over India is entirely due to the Bombay Government, whose indecent anxiety to repair their own blunders by securing by any sort of expedient a conviction on the graver charges of corruption has been the source of all the reaction of sentiment in Mr. Crawford's favour. These efforts have fallen to the ground.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

The decision in the Crawford case has been received at last; and coincides with general expectation, as well as with the general opinion of the requirements of justice. Mr. Crawford's lavish expenditure involved him in perpetual pecuniary difficulties, to extricate himself from which he obtained loans from time to time, contrary to his duty. Too strict a line cannot be drawn in that respect. Mr. Crawford's fall is a proof of the extreme narrowness of the margin which separates borrowing from bribery. A scrupulously upright man, such as all civilians must be held to be, could not have placed himself under such compromising obligations as Mr. Crawford is proved to have done. But he was not the corrupt and degraded bribe-taker which the prosecution so vindictively essayed to show. The conduct for the prosecution has been, to our mind, almost as unworthy of the Bombay Administration as any fault in Mr. Crawford which it has brought to light.

The subjoined is from the *Poona Observer*:—

While honorably acquitting him of all the charges of bribery and corruption, Lord Cross directs Mr. Crawford's name to be struck off the list of Civil Servants which, of course, deprives him of his pension and his wife and children of their interest in the Civil Fund. Nothing worse than this could have happened to him had he been found guilty of each and every one of the charges which the Advocate-General was instructed to press against him, and when we are told that he is so punished merely for indiscriminate borrowing, it is certainly a matter for surprise.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, April 21.—The depression noticed over Bengal yesterday has not changed its position much, but it has still further developed; and large barometric differences are now shown over India. Winds over Northern and Central India exhibit an indraught into this low-pressure area, and blow strongly in many places. Mean temperature is largely above normal everywhere. Excess ranges from two degrees in Burma, the Punjab and Madras, to over six degrees in the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen in Assam and South Peninsula; weather cloudy in the Peninsula and Bengal.

THE PAPERS IN THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The papers in the Crawford case were issued by Government on Saturday. They consist of the Report of the Commissioners, with a covering letter from Government, and of a Minute on the whole case by Sir Raymond West. The following is the covering letter:—

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

My Lord,—We have the honour to forward for your Lordship's consideration a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under Act XXXVII of 1850 to try certain charges of the corrupt receipt of money and of improperly borrowing money made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M.G., of the Bombay Civil Service and Commissioner of the Central Division of this Presidency, together with a copy of the record of the proceedings and the evidence.

2. Your Lordship will observe that the Commissioners do not consider any of the charges of corruption to be proved. For reasons stated in the accompanying minute of the Honourable Sir Raymond West, in which the other Members of this Government concur, we are unable to accept their conclusions in their entirety. The cumulative effect of the evidence produced in the different cases is in our opinion to establish beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratifications for showing favour and forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of his official functions. These gratifications in some instances took the shape of loans extorted, but whether as loans or as gifts they were equally instances of virtual extortion and direct violation of the rules laid down by Government.

3. The Commissioners find, mainly on Mr. Crawford's own admission, that he did borrow money from certain persons, native-born subjects of Her Majesty, within the Division of which he was in administrative charge, which in itself constituted a direct violation of a well-known rule (*see* Proceedings, Exhibit LC). Mr. Crawford himself stated in his evidence that he borrowed whenever he could get a loan whether he had any immediate need or not (Proceedings, page 291), and the general result of these transactions is shown at pages 6 and 7 of the printed Report to which we invite your Lordship's special attention. Borrowings to the nominal amount of about Rs. 1,50,000 were shown for the defence, and the Commissioners consider that there is strong reason to think that these transactions are very far from exhausting his borrowings. A very large part of the sum above specified was borrowed in 1888, some at a rate of interest of 24 per cent. per annum. Now Mr. Crawford could not under the rules continue in the service after February 1890, and he must have been aware that it was totally impossible for him to repay the loans he was incurring. Apart therefore from the fact that his extreme embarrassment rendered him peculiarly liable to corruption and unfitted him for the efficient and impartial discharge of his duties, his conduct in borrowing large sums which he knew he never could repay does not fall far short of dishonesty. An officer who near the close of his service is in "a state of extreme embarrassment" such as the Commissioners describe—embarrassment from which it is virtually impossible that he should extricate himself—is if for that reason only disqualified for the sevice of Government.

4. To avoid delay we have thought it expedient to submit this general expression of our views for your Lordship's consideration. We shall take the earliest opportunity of addressing your Lordship at greater length on other aspects of this painful case which involves issues of the most momentous importance to the integrity of our administration.—We have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

REAY.
J. B. RICHEY.
R. WEST.

The report of the Commissioners is a voluminous document of a hundred and twenty pages. It opens with a brief reference to Mr. Crawford's services, and then describes in some detail the arrangements of the office of the Commissioner Central Division, and of the district offices in the division. Having then premised that the articles of charge disclosed 32 charges of corrupt receipt of money, and one of improperly borrowing from native-born subjects of Her Majesty within his division, and from his official subordinates, the Commissioners proceed to set forward the following considerations affecting the evidence generally:—

In inquiries into charges such as we have had to investigate, it is inevitable that the prosecution should have to rely mainly upon the evidence of witnesses who represent themselves as accomplices, or at least implicated, in a greater or less degree, in the corruption which they attribute to another. The present inquiry is no exception to the rule. For our purpose it is unnecessary to consider any question as to the liability of such persons under the criminal law. The rule of not relying upon the uncorroborated testimony of a party to a crime rests, we conceive, mainly on the ground that one who is accused, or thinks himself likely to be accused, is under a special temptation to fix the guilt upon another, if he can secure immunity for himself by doing so, even though he must implicate himself. And whether those with whose statements we have to do might, or or might not suppose that they were in danger under the criminal law, such of them as were in Government service, and, during the progress of the investigation which preceeded our inquiry, knew or believed that they were suspected of corrupt practices, certainly had the judgment of their officials superiors to fear. They therefore had reasons to make statements criminating Mr. Crawford, even though at the same time implicating themselves similar to the reasons a regard for which has led to the rule as to the evidence of accomplices. A few of the accomplice witnesses are not actually in Government employment, but almost all of these are either identified in interest with other witnesses who are so employed, or else are seeking for employment or re-employment. And some could hardly but have thought of the gravest form of danger to themselves after the arrest of Hanmantrao. The degree of complicity which the witnesses impute to themselves differs considerably. Most of them fall into one or other of three classes: first, there are some who show themselves as regular agents in carrying out a system of corruption, or extortion, or both: secondly, there are those who represent themselves as having, without any compulsion, or pressure, of their own free will, been parties to, or assisted in, corrupt bargains, or paid, or helped to pay, money in pursuance of them, and this class includes a majority of the witnesses: thirdly, there are a few who represent themselves as paying money under pressure, and as victims of extortion, rather than willing parties to corruption.

In cases in which the evidence of accomplices must be largely relied on, it is frequently found necessary to offer immunity to some of those implicated, in order to obtain sufficient evidence against others, and such a course is clearly sanctioned by the Legislature. In the present case the Government has found it necessary to have recourse to this method of procedure to a considerable extent. Most of the accomplice witnesses said, in one form of words or another, that they had made their statements, and gave their evidence, upon a promise of immunity if they spoke the truth. And as to those to whom no specific promise may have been given, we have no doubt they generally acted in reliance upon the assurances of others who had obtained a promise. These promises appear to have extended, not only to security against criminal proceedings, but to security against any detriment to the men's position and prospects in the public service. Of course these inducements were offered solely with the view to make those to whom they were offered speak the truth without fear. But such people as those in question are apt to put their own interpretation upon their undertaking to speak the truth and to treat it as an undertaking to speak what will support the charge against the accused.

What the witnesses saw happening around them might tend to strengthen such an impression as we have referred to. They saw that two Mamlatdars, Bapat and Kalavde, were suspended at the same time with Mr. Crawford, and another, Bindu Gopal, soon after.

* * * *

We do not criticize any of the orders made in these cases; that would be beyond our province, and no one could justly do so without knowing, what we do not, all the circumstances connected with each order. But, as we have to estimate the value of the evidence, we are obliged to consider the effect which all that was said, and all that occurred, had, or was likely to have, upon the minds of the witnesses. We think there was much calculated to produce the impression that to make statements criminating Mr. Crawford was to be on the side of Government, as against one who would be regarded as a fallen man, and was therefore the path of safety.

Having referred in detail to cases in which men who refused to make statements were suspended, and especially to that of Kalavde, the Commissioners conclude their remarks upon the mode in which the evidence should be estimated:—

In view of all the circumstances to which we have referred, we should not have thought it safe to accept the evidence of any of the accomplice witnesses as sufficient to support a charge against Mr. Crawford, unless it were substantially corroborated by evidence of a trustworthy character. We certainly should not do so in any matter directly affecting Mr. Crawford, against has own denial on oath subject to the test of cross-examination. Having regard, however, to the circumstances of the case, we have not thought it well to dispose of any of the charges simply on this ground. We have examined the evidence, considered its probability or improbability, the consistency or inconsistency of the witnesses with themselves and with one another, and applied such other tests as we could find. There are two tests to which we attach special value. One is a comparison of the story told by the witnesses with contemporary documents, when any such are available for the purpose. The other is an examination of Mr. Crawford's action, not only at the time when it is impugned, but both before and after that time, in order to see whether his conduct is more consistent with guilt or with innocence. The latter test has a cumulative value when applied to a number of cases. If, on the one hand, we find a series of instances of alleged bribes to Mr. Crawford followed by orders suspicious in themselves, and not found capable of reasonable explanation, the result must tell heavily against him. If, on the other hand, we find that in a series of cases the orders said to have been the result of bribes are obviously natural orders, or fairly explained by the circumstances corresponding weight must be given to this in Mr. Crawford's favour.

The report then deals at some length with general considerations relating to the charges connected with Hanmantrao.

In charges 1 to 24 Mr. Crawford is alleged to have received money through Hanmantrao Raghavendra, and we propose to deal first with those charges. The case for the prosecution was put in two ways: first, it was contended that Hanmantrao was Mr. Crawford's general agent for the purpose of obtaining bribes, and it was proposed to draw the inference that any money shown to have been corruptly given to, or extorted by, Hanmantrao must be taken to have been received by Mr. Crawford; secondly, the prosecution undertook to prove specific instances of bribes received by Mr. Crawford through Hanmantrao. We think the first was an unfortunate mode of launching the case. The general case so put rests upon the allegation that Mr. Crawford had in fact authorised Hanmantrao as his agent to obtain bribes for him whenever he could get them; no narrower proposition could support the case. We find it difficult to suppose that such an allegation could be established by any process which did not include the proof of specific instances of bribes paid to Hanmantrao and of Mr. Crawford's complicity. But the proof of the specific instances would render any inquiry into the wider case unnecessary. Eight out of the thirty-two charges of corruption were abandoned in deference to suggestions more than once made by us. But the case of general agency was never abandoned, and some of the cases into which we have had to inquire could never have been put forward as charges against Mr. Crawford except upon the theory of such an agency. This mode of shaping the case for the prosecution has been the main cause of the great length of the inquiry.

As the case of general agency has been put forward and adhered to we have to consider it; and, in order to make the matter clear, it is necessary to explain Mr. Crawford's pecuniary position and his relations with others in respect of his pecuniary affairs, so far as it is possible to do so.

At the time of his appointment as Commissioner of the Central Division, and for many years previously, Mr. Crawford was heavily in debt. As far back as the latter part of the year 1873 he entered into an arrangement with his creditors, which was embodied in a deed of the 4th of December, 1873. By it Mr. Crawford covenanted to pay to a trustee for his creditors the whole of his salary in excess of Rs. 1,800 per mensem for the 1st year after his return to India, and the whole excess over Rs. 1,400 in subsequent years, till all the creditors should be paid off at the rate of 25 per cent. The letter which communicated this arrangement to His Excellency the Governor explained that it was not intended that Mr. Crawford should be released as soon as the terms of the deed were complied with, but that he would feel and act on the moral obligation to pay his creditors in full if it were ever in his power. His Excellency in Council sanctioned the arrangement.

In 1884 another arrangement was entered into. On the 7th of June Mr. Crawford requested the Government to sanction the assignment of his pay and allowances in India to King, King and Co. It was stated that King, King and Co. had consented to make an advance to Mr. Crawford, covered by life policies, by which Mr. Crawford expected to arrive at a settlement with his creditors, on condition of his assigning to King and Co. the whole of his pay and allowances subject to a charge of Rs. 1,500 per mensem payable to himself and his family, until the whole amount due with interest and expenses should be paid off. The assignment was to take effect from the 1st of October, 1884, or the first day of the month following Mr. Crawford's arrival in Bombay. Government, on the 11th July, 1884, acceded to Mr. Crawford's request, and directed that his salary should be paid over monthly to King, King and Co. in Bombay. Mr. Crawford's account with King, King and Co. from the 1st April, 1886, to 30th September, 1888, shows that out of the Rs. 1,500 per mensem, £65, afterwards reduced to £60, was sent monthly to his family in England, and that he drew for his personal expenses, except in the first two months, Rs. 650 or not more than that amount. The result is that for two years Mr. Crawford had from his pay and allowances only Rs. 650 per mensem available for his personal expenses.

Mr. Crawford had also a current banking account with the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris in Bombay. The share of his pay available for his own use was ordinarily paid into this account. Other considerable sums were also from time to time paid in. From January, 1887, to July, 1888, the period for which the account is before us, the total amount on the credit side of the account is Rs. 32,761, against which there were drawings of slightly larger amount. Something over Rs. 20,000 was thus paid in over and above the share of pay, about Rs. 17,000 in 1887, and Rs. 3,000 in 1888.

Mr. Crawford had another account, which he describes as an agency account, with Watson & Co. Upon that account he has always been in their debt. The account before us begins with a debit balance of a little over Rs. 7,500 on the 30th March, 1886. The other entries on the debit side are mainly sums remitted to England, though there are a few instances of money drawn. The sums appearing on the credit side of the account, so far as they have been traced, were sent by Mr. Crawford in notes, or paid by him personally, to cover specific remittances made, or to be made, by Watson & Co., or to reduce the indebtedness. There are also some entries on both sides relating to a purchase and re-sale of horses by Mr. Crawford in 1888, for which Watson & Co. found the money. Omitting the proceeds of the horses, the sums credited in the account amount from the 30th March, to the 31st December, 1886, to nearly Rs. 14,000, in 1887 to about Rs. 28,000, and from January to July, 1888, to about Rs. 9,000. And the account closes with a debit balance of slightly over Rs. 7,600.

Mr. Crawford puts his personal expenses at Rs. 700, or Rs. 800, a month besides Rs. 100 for rent, or about Rs. 10,000 a year. It follows that his total expenditure was very largely in excess of his income. In 1886 it was certainly over Rs. 20,000, in 1887 over Rs. 50,000, and in the first half of 1888 at the rate of about Rs. 30,000, whereas the share of his pay available for his personal use was under Rs. 8,000. During the whole time that he has been Commissioner of the Central Division as well as before that time Mr. Crawford has been continually borrowing money in Bombay, in Poona, and elsewhere. He has kept no accounts, and has, we are satisfied, no real knowledge of his pecuniary position. The prosecution under charge No. 33 showed borrowings within the Division in 1887 and 1888 amounting to about Rs. 66,000, of which there is some evidence to show that about Rs. 40,000 came to Mr. Crawford's hands in cash, but on the latter point we cannot speak with certainty. Of these loans not less than Rs. 40,000 is still due for principal. For the defence borrowings have been shown to the nominal amount of about Rs. 1,50,000. Most of the transactions proved belong to the latter part of the time over which they extend, and a very large part to 1888. There is strong reason to think that, as Mr. Crawford says, these transactions are very far from exhausting his borrowings. We can form no opinion as to how far these borrowings resulted in actual cash paid to Mr. Crawford, and how much was of the nature of renewals; nor do we know how far the cash that he did receive had to go to pay off earlier loans by other persons, and how far it was available for his own use. There is only one part of these transactions to which we think it necessary to refer specially, a series of alleged loans by, or through, one Ramchandra Govind on the security of promissory notes. As to these we think it enough to say that we see no reason to doubt that the notes represent real transactions, but that the evidence is too unsatisfactory to enable us to say how much money was obtained upon them.

Amidst all this confusion two things seem to us to stand out clearly. Mr. Crawford was in a state of extreme embarrassment. This is plain from the disproportion between his income and his expenditure. It is shown also by the fact that he had to employ several agents to raise money for him, and to borrow

in several different places, and by the further fact that in 1888 he was borrowing at a rate of interest of twenty-four per cent. per annum. It is equally clear, we think, that down to the date of his suspension Mr. Crawford's credit was by no means exhausted. This is shown by the enormous sums which he was able to borrow in 1888, and and is confirmed by the fact that down to the last he made payments of instalments of old debts with considerable regularity. So far as we know, no creditor had before his suspension brought, or threatened, legal proceedings against him.

Having quoted at length Mr. Crawford's own account of his relations with Hanmantrao, the Commissioners observe :—

All who know anything of this country can understand that Hanmantrao was thus placed in a very dangerous position. One who is intimate with, and is supposed to have the ear of, any dispenser of patronage is naturally an object of attention on the part of candidates for appointments. If such a person be corruptly inclined, he has always a chance of making his position a means of obtaining money, and the danger was especially great in the case of a man who, like Hanmantrao, was Mr. Crawford's agent for raising money. We think it clear that what might have been feared happened in the present case. We think it is shown that that mixture of corruption with some degree of extortion, which in this country springs up so readily and spreads so rapidly, if the circumstances be favourable was prevalent round Mr. Crawford. Nor do we see any reason to doubt that Hanmantrao took an active part in it. We doubt whether he was the sole director of what went on as the prosecution allege and the witnesses try to make out. The fact that so many describe themselves some as being actively engaged in it, and others as being aware of it, suggests this doubt. And some of the evidence, when looked at closely, seems to show that there has been throughout this inquiry an inclination to exaggerate the position and influence of Hanmantrao. This point will be further considered in connection with Deshpande's case. However, so far as Hanmantrao is concerned, the responsibility of placing him in a position in which he could improperly obtain money rests upon Mr. Crawford.

But it is a long step from this to the conclusion which we have been asked to draw that Hanmantrao was Mr. Crawford's agent to procure bribes for him. The evidence in support of this contention falls under certain well defined heads.

It was alleged that Mr. Crawford's exercise of his patronage was so irregular and so contrary to precedent that it must have been corrupt, and that it amounted to an invitation to pay bribes. In the opening of the case for the prosecution this view was presented to us with respect to three matters, appointments to mamlats, promotions of mamlatdars from grade to grade, and transfers of mamlatdars from taluka to taluka. To support this assertion Pendse was called, who gave elaborate evidence and produced a series of carefully compiled tables.

The suggestion was that under the Government Resolution No. 6505, dated 17th December, 1878, and subsequent orders, appointments to mamlats ought to be made according to seniority in the list of qualified candidates unless there were some clear reason for passing over the senior man. It is no part of our duty to construe the orders of Government on this subject. We have only to inquire whether Mr. Crawford's appointments were such as to suggest corruption, and the test selected by the prosecution, and accepted by the defence, was a comparison of Mr. Crawford's appointments with those of his predecessor in office. To prove that the appointments of mamlatdars made by Mr. Crawford were very irregular and quite unlike anything that had happened before his time Pendse produced two tables.

After dealing in detail with the comparative lists of promotions, upon which they arrive at the conclusion that they show nothing irregular in Mr. Crawford's exercise of his patronage, the Commissioners continue :—

The prosecution further relied in support of the allegation of general agency upon the many specific instances of bribes said to have been taken through Hanmantrao which they undertook to prove. Those cases we shall examine one by one. It is enough to say here that there is, in our opinion, nothing proved in any of these cases, giving any support to the theory of general agency.

Another point we have had to consider in its bearing upon the general case is the extreme disproportion between the share of Mr. Crawford's pay available to him for his own use and the amount which is shown to have expended, including his remittances to the Comptoir D'Escompte and to Messrs. Watson and Co., as well as his personal expenditure. The suggestion was that the difference must have been obtained corruptly; but he had another source of supply in extensive borrowing. We have already given the facts and figures so far as they could be ascertained. Our opinion is that down to the date of his suspension Mr. Crawford was still in a stage on the road to ruin, at which he found it possible, by borrowing, not only to satisfy or silence old creditors, but to meet his current expenditure as well. The bearing of the evidence as to Mr. Crawford's pecuniary position upon the charges of corruption appears to us to be this. A man so embarrassed as he was is under a greater temptation to corruption than other men. On the other hand, we cannot but think that, in the mind of any man of Mr. Crawford's antecedents and holding the position he held, there must be a wide gulf between the most reckless borrowing and actual corruption.

The fact of Mr. Crawford's leaving Poona on the morning of the 18th of July, in some degree in disguise, and his attempt in Bombay to obtain a passage to Colombo under a false name, was also dwelt upon, and rightly, as one for our serious consideration. But we think that that flight does not give rise to any legitimate inference that Mr. Crawford knew himself to be guilty of corruption. At the time he went away he had no reason to suppose that any criminal charge against him had been brought, nor do we know whether such a step was at that time under consideration; while, as to any charge short of one before a criminal court, he could gain nothing by flight and might lose much. On the other hand, at the time he went away, though the illness from which he had suffered was not one tending to affect his mental capacity, and though he was not in our opinion in such a condition as not to be fully responsible for his actions, still he was in a state of extreme mental distress and great excitement, and there were two things which, if his judgment had been at its coolest, he might well have feared to face. One was the humiliation of his position before the eyes of the people amongst whom he had spent his years of service, and of a society in which he was well-known. The other was the action of his creditors; his suspension was likely to bring them down upon him in a swarm, and the consequences might well have been serious in many ways.

The result is that in our opinion the attempt to make out Hanmantrao to have been a general agent of Mr. Crawford to receive bribes has totally failed; and the evidence of a general character to which we have referred is not, except in so far as we have indicated, of assistance in judging of Mr. Crawford's guilt or innocence of the charges brought against him.

The Commissioners then proceed to consider the individual cases in which Mr. Crawford was charged with having received money corruptly through Hanmantrao, dealing first with Sindekar's case, and next with Dabir's, because they were heard first and were gone into more elaborately than any of the others.

The charge is "that you, by your agent Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 11th day of June, 1888, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 1,000, and on or about the 23rd day of June, 1888, a further sum of Rs. 1,000, from one Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, then *sub pro-tem.* Mamlatdar of Chandor in the Nasik District, as inducements to favour the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

The case of the prosecution is that the cancellation of the order transferring Sindekar to Javli was the result of a corrupt bargain between Hanmantrao on behalf of Mr. Crawford and Sindekar, in pursuance of which Sindekar paid Rs. 1,000 on the 11th of June and remitted another Rs. 1,000 which reached the hands of Hanmantrao on the 23rd of June, 1888. The case was put in two different ways. First, it was said that the transfer to Javli was oppressive and was ordered with the view of extorting a bribe to procure its cancellation; and it was further alleged that Sindekar's promotion from the position *sub pro-tem.* Mamlatdar to that of probtioner had been purposely delayd for the same purpose of extortion. These two allegations may conveniently be treated together as the first formof the case for the prosecution. Secondly, it was said that whatever might be the merits of the order of transfer its cancellation was corrupt. The case inits first form may be dealt with shortly. The allegation that the transfer to Javli wasoppressive rests mainly upon the testimony of Pendse, who said in his examination-in-chief, "I am aware of no official reasons for the transfer of the Mamlatdar of Chandor to Javli."

The account of this matter given by Mr. Crawford in Hanmantrao's case was as follows :—

"My special reason for transferring Sindekar was that during my tour this year in March and April I received a petition which may or may not have been pseudonymous, but was signed, alleging that Sindekar had made over-collections or, in other words, had extorted money in excess of what was needed for the Chandor Dispensary. I also knew that he had both property and relatives in the Nasik District, and to the best of my belief the chief or head constable at Chandor at that time was either his brother or his cousin. He had shown a marked unwillingness on a former occasion to leave the Nasik District, and when I met Mr. Woodword, the Collector, at Nasik Road, where I encamped with him, in talking over the different Mamlatdars and in speaking of Sindekar the rumour about over-collections for the Chandor Dispensary were spoken about between us, and the fact of his having connections in the district was discussed, and Mr. Woodward agreed with me that Sindekar should be moved out of the Nasik District, where, as is in evidence, he had already served in the Collector's office for some time. These were my reasons for transferring him from Nasik; I had no special reasons for sending him to Javli. Javli is not a particularly bad place; it is close to Satara."

As to the petition against Sindekar spoken of by Mr. Crawford we cannot say positively whether he is right or wrong, but, as Mr. Woodward has no recollection of the matter, he is probably mistaken. Upon every other point he has been shown to have spoken correctly. There is no doubt the evidence of B. G. Sindekar, his brother N. G. Sindekar, and Kumtekar, to the effect that Hanmantrao began the bargain by asserting that he had got the transfer to Javli ordered. These are all untrustworthy witnesses, and if what they say be true, it would, in our opinion, only show that Hanmantrao told a falsehood. The undoubted facts of the case make it clear in our opinion that the order of transfer to Javli was not an oppressive order and was not made for the purpose of extortion, but was made in good faith, for sufficient reasons, and after consultation with the officer who, if any one, would naturally be consulted. As to the connected suggestion that Sindekar's promotion had been corruptly withheld with a view to extort money, it is unnecessary to say more than this. He and Phadke are the two men already referred to, who were unfortunate in promotion and were passed by several of their juniors. We have already given our reasons for concluding that this was not the result of any corrupt action on Mr. Crawford's part, but is to be explained in other ways.

The case for the prosecution in its second form requires more consideration. It is, that assuming the order of transfer to Javli to have been right, the order concelling it was corruptly made. The story told is that Sindekar having seen the order for his transfer in the *Gazette* about the 1st of June at once conceived the idea of endeavouring to get it cancelled by bribery, and accordingly went to Narsingdas Tulsiram, a sowkar at Chandor, and on the 3rd of June obtained from him two hundis, one for Rs. 300 and the other for Rs. 700, on credit, and then went to Manmad, where he saw his brother N. G. Sindekar, who is a passenger guide on the railway there, to whom he gave the two hundis and two letters, one to Kalavdo, the Mamlatdar of Haveli, a taluka of which the head-quarters are in Poona, and the other to Kumtekar, a Government servant at present Secretary to the Poona Municipality, and with these sent him to Poona to open negotiations. He himself, it is said, returned to Chandor, and on the 6th of June drew Rs. 1,200 from the Savings Bank accounts of himself and his wife, out of which on that day he paid Rs. 1,000 for the two hundis previously bought on credit, retaining the balance of Rs. 200. On the 7th he went, it is said, to Igatpuri, saw the Collector of Nasik, and obtained leave to go to Poona, and on the 8th, by about 9 or 9-30 a. m., went to the Nasik Road station, where he met his brother, heard his report of what had passed in Poona, and got back from him the two hundis.

The conclusion of the story is that B. G. Sindekar sent the second Rs. 1,000 in two notes of Rs. 500 each through the post to Kumtekar in a registered insured packet. Sindekar's declaration dated the 18th of June gives the numbers of the notes. Intimation of the arrival of the packet was sent from the Poona post office to Kumtekar on the 19th of June. On the 20th of June Kumtekar endorsed this document with a request to deliver the packet to Yadavrao Sathe; and the latter received the packet. Yadavrao says he opened the packet, took out the two notes, and gave one of them to a peon, Gopal, to change for smaller notes, which he did, and that the next day he gave the whole to Hanmantrao.

In the course of a careful analysis of the story the Commissioners observe :—

The part of the story that relates to the alleged visit to Mr. Crawford at his bungalow on the evening of Sunday, the 10th, must, we think, certainly be rejected. It rests on the testimony of Sindekar, with no support except the statement of Pendse already referred to. He says when he entered the compound he had the bungalow on his right, and we assume that if so, he entered by the north entrance as contended by the prosecution. He says he sat for half or three-quarters of an hour on a box beside a building at a distance of about thirty feet from the gate while Hanmantrao was away, and was then called in. This would put him close to the stables. He saw no people and no carriages. He puts the time just as it was getting dark. Mr. Crawford in Hanmantrao's case gave his account.

* * *

He adhered to that account before us. No attempt has been made to question the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement that it was his custom to have guests at his bungalow up to a late hour on Sundays, and that alone makes it difficult to believe that Hanmantrao, who must have had a fair knowledge of Mr. Crawford's habits, could have chosen such a time to bring a mamlatdar for an interview. And the evidence of Mr. Reinold, Executive Engineer for Poona and Kirkee, shows he was Mr. Crawford's guest on the day in question, that a number of other people were there too, and that the carriages were standing about and the guests coming at the very time when Sindekar places his visit. It is impossible, we think, that he could have been where he says he was without seeing the carriages. The same gentleman's evidence makes it very unlikely that such an interview as that alleged took place.

If we try the story of Sindekar by the test of probability and consistency with his previous conduct, it is very difficult to believe it. He had several times before had applications to make for or against transfers, and each time he had petitioned Mr. Crawford through the Collector, and obtained what he wished without bribery. It is extraordinary that he should now promise Hanmantrao Rs. 2,000 to get his transfer cancelled without any attempt to proceed by the honest method which had been successful before. And the documents are inconsistent with the story. The petition is dated the 7th of June, the day he saw his Collector at Igatpuri, and was referred by him to the Commissioner. And Mr. Crawford's order is dated the 11th of June, the day he puts the interview, not the 10th on which Sindekar puts it. We have no hesitation in rejecting the story of the prosecution and accepting Mr. Crawford's account of the circumstances of the petition.

As to the third part of the story, the remittance of the second Rs. 1,000 from Chandor to Poona and its payment to Hanmantrao, it rests upon the testimony of Sindekar, Kumtekar, and Yadavrao, supplemented by the peon Gopal and confirmed by documents in some important particulars. It is certain that on the 16th of June two notes for Rs. 500 each, numbered 80,185 and 02,070, were paid out of the Bhandor treasury to Narsingdas Tulsiram. This appears from the official register of notes. It may also, we think, be accepted as proved that on the same day Narsingdas paid two notes for Rs. 500 each to Sindekar, in exchange for the two hundis which had been taken on the 3rd and were then returned. Some suspicion is, however, thrown on this matter by the fact that the entry of the giving of the notes has certainly been falsified to the extent of inserting by some later hand the numbers of the notes, one of them, if the story be true, being a wrong number. It is certain that on the 18th of June, Sindekar sent from Chandor to Kumtekar in Poona a registered insured packet, and signed a declaration that it contained the two notes 80185 and 02070. It is certain that on the 19th the Poona postal authorities advised Kumtekar of the arrival of the parcel. The document was endorsed to Yadavrao, and he certainly received the packet, the value of the contents of which he says he gave to Hanmantrao. The documents are indisputable, but there is an openness and elaboration about the transaction which excites suspicion, the matter being one which those engaged in it would naturally prefer to keep in obscurity: if the object had been to secure publicity and facilitate proof, it could hardly have been better attained. The falsification of Narsingdas' books already mentioned, the failure to trace either of the notes, and the story, which we cannot but regard as absurd, of the peon Gopal about changing one of the notes with a man in the street, tend to increase suspicion. The statement that the two notes were inside the packet sent to Poona rests upon the credibility of Sindekar and Yadavrao and the statement that the amount was paid to Hanmantrao upon Yadavrao alone. However, Yadavrao was certainly one of those in league with and in the confidence of Hanmantrao, and if the incident had occurred at any earlier time we should probably have thought it safe to conclude that the money really reached the hands of Hanmantrao. But the precise conjuncture at which the incident occurred compels us to exercise special caution. As early as May charges had been made against Mr. Crawford, and Pendse knew of them. In the latter part of June, Kharkar and Yadavrao certainly knew, and others therefore very likely knew, that Mr. Crawford suspected B. G. Sathe, the native Assistant, of corruption and was making inquiries on the subject. There is, we think, much reason to suppose that about that time many of those in the Commissioner's office felt that an exposure of some sort was imminent, and were considering how they might best secure their own safety. Pendse and Kharkar according to the evidence, were told on the 11th of June by Sindekar of his proceedings in Poona. On the 14th or 15th Pendse made a statement to an officer of Government, and, on the 20th, another statement to the Chief Secretary, of all he knew affecting Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao, and therefore, if he now tells the truth, about Sindekar's case. He says he did not know that any of Sindekar's money was still unpaid, but we find it very difficult to believe that he did not inform himself of all the circumstances, seeing that Sindekar was in his power. And the transactions we are now considering took place between the 18th and 23rd. If we knew for certain what the relations between Pendse, Kharkar, Kumtekar, and Yadavrao, were at the period in question, we should probably be able to judge with confidence about the truth of the story; but we do not. And the result is that we view the incident with suspicion, and have doubts whether the Rs. 1,000 said to have been remitted from Chandor were ever paid to Hanmantrao, or had anything to do with any such corrupt bargain with him as is alleged.

If the story so far as it affects Hanmantrao were accepted as wholly true, there would still be very little in it to affect Mr. Crawford. The account of the alleged visit on the evening of Sunday, the 10th June, we have given our reasons for rejecting. It was contended that the cancellation of Sindekar's transfer was itself so strange an act as to create suspicion. But after the long investigation we have had to make into the administration of the Division, we are satisfied that the postponement of a transfer on such personal or family grounds as those alleged in Sindekar's petition was nothing unusual. The only other circumstance relied on is that Mr. Crawford sent Rs. 2,000 in half-notes to the Comptoir D'Escompte in Bombay on the 24th and 27th June. The fact of a remittance is nothing, for such remittances were common, and Mr. Crawford received large sums from various sources in June. And the notes remitted do not correspond with any of those said to have been sent from Chandor.

We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

The Commissioners then proceed to consider Dabir's case, in which the charge was "that you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in the month of August, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 3,000 from one Balwant Narayan Dabir, then Head Karkun of Chopda in the Khandesh District, as an inducement to favour the said Balwant Narayan Dabir in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

Dabir is a B. A. of the Bombay University. He entered Government service as second karkun in February, 1884. In January 1886, he was appointed Head Karkun at Chopda in Khandesh. In October, 1887 he was transferred to Shahada, also in Khandesh. In December, 1887, the Daftardar to the Collector of Khandesh went on leave for two months, and the Mamlatdar of Bhusaval was appointed to act for him. Láte, the Mamlatdar of Chopda, a man of some standing, was sent to act at Bhusaval. At that time, although Dabir had previously been transferred to Shahada, he was shown in the lists in the Commissioner's office as still Head Karkun of Chopda. Mr. Crawford says he believed him to be so; Pendse says he knew nothing of the change, that no one in the office so far as he knows did, and that there was nothing in the office from which any one could have done so. By an order of Mr. Crawford of the 20th, gazetted the 29th of December, 1887, Dabir was appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Chopda. The time was prolonged by a man's going on leave, and then again a vacancy occurred for reasons which it is not necessary to examine. Tambe, who was acting as Mamlatdar at Nasik, was in bad health and was sent to his permanent post at Kopargaon. Láte, was sent to Nasik, an important place; and by an order of the 9th, gazetted the 12th of April, Dabir was directed to continue to act at Chopda. That appointment lasted till June. There was then still a vacancy at Chopda, but by an order of the 11th of June Mr. Crawford appointed another man, Shalom Bapuji, considerably senior to Dabir sub pro-tem. in the post. After this order had been made Mr. Crawford received a letter from the Collector of Khandesh, saying that the Mamlatdar of Amalner had taken a month's privilege leave from the 8th of May on account of illness and wanted it extended to the 7th of September, and asking for sanction. On the 18th of June Mr. Crawford replied, giving the sanction and saying that Dabir, lately relieved at Chopda, was appointed to act for the absentee. He was accordingly appointed by an order of the 19th, gazetted the 21st, of June, 1888.

The case for the prosecution is that Dabir's appointment to act as Mamlatdar at Chopda in December, 1887, and the renewal of that appointment in April and his appointment to act at Amalner in June, 1888, were all the result of a corrupt payment of Rs. 3,000 made to Hanmantrao in August, 1887, with the knowledge, and on behalf, of Mr. Crawford.

Having quoted freely from the evidence, the Commissioners observe that of the principal witnesses, Dabir, if there be truth in his story, shows himself in no sense a victim of extortion or pressure, but a man who himself conceived the idea of offering a bribe for that to which he had no special claim. Satbhai represents himself as an accomplice in the act, and Jovarkar and Pitamber Joshi do the same. They then proceed :—

If the story be true, if Hanmantrao really did first make and then alter an order of appointment, and did so with Mr. Crawford's express sanction, it would go far to prove that there was something wrong about it, and to support the case of corruption. But the story rests upon the credit of Yadavrao, a witness to whom we can give no credence. Yadavrao's explanation of the use of the words "Head Karkhun in Khandesh" is inconsistent with Pendse's evidence that no information had reached the office of Dabir's having left Chopda. His story of Hanmantrao's remembering that Dabir wanted the mamlat of Chopda is inconsistent with Dabir's own account of what he paid for and expected, which was a permanent mamlat in September or October without any mention of place. Yadavrao was not called with regard to Dabir's case upon Hanmantrao's trial. He was examined about Sindekar's case and spoke of drafting an order at Hanmantrao's dictation, meaning probably this order. But he told nothing of the conversation sworn to now. And his name was not in the list of witnesses with respect to this charge furnished before we sat. Reliance was placed by the prosecution upon the circumstance of Dabir's being discribed in the official order as "Head Karkun in Khandesh" instead of Head Karkun at Chopda negativing the idea that he was supposed to be then at Chopda. We think this an unreasonable suggestion in the face of the positive evidence of both Mr. Crawford and Pendse. And the allegation made that such a loose mode of description was a thing without parallel turned out not to be in accordance with fact, for several instances of similar laxity were brought to light.

The Commissioners conclude :—

The circumstances of the case are adverse to the case for the prosecution. Dabir's story is that in August he paid Rs. 3,000 for a permanent mamlatdarship. He got nothing at all till December, and then only an acting appointment, and yet in September one man was appointed sub. pro-tem., and in December another by the *Gazette* which appointed Dabir to act. Of the matters relied on by way of confirmation, the only points satisfactorily proved are that Dabir borrowed Rs. 3,200 in Chopda, and remitted considerable sums to Poona about the time in question. The destination of those sums is wholly obscure. Satbhai says that he had arranged with Hanmantrao for a specific sum Rs. 3,000. Yet he is said to have written to Dabir for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500, and the larger sum is said to have been sent. He is said further to have told Dabir that the money would be wanted at the end of September. Yet Dabir began borrowing at interest in June. Besides this there was another object for which Dabir might well have to send money to Poona. His wife was ill at her father Satbhai's house and died there in the middle of July. Negotiations were immediately opened for a second marriage, which came off in December of the same year. The remittances may well have been connected with these circumstances. We are by no means satisfied that Dabir paid the money he alleges to Hanmantrao, and there is nothing in the case affecting Mr. Crawford except the interview sworn to by Dabir. His story as to that matter would be extremely improbable even on the assumption of Mr. Crawford's guilt; and Mr. Crawford has denied it. We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

Then comes Bapat's case, in which the charge is "that you personally, on or about the 6th, or 7th, day of June, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat, then acting as extra Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, as an inducement to favour the said Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division; and, secondly, that you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, on or about the 3rd or 4th day of February, 1887, corruptly received from the abovenamed Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat the sum of Rs. 500 as an inducement to favour the said Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division." After narrating Bapat's services, the Commissioners say :—

As Native Assistant he was in the habit of taking papers connected with his duties to Mr. Crawford, and he says that in the end of May he once asked Mr. Crawford to keep him in the office after his acting appointment of Native Assistant terminated. What followed is thus told in his own words :—

"I know Hanmantrao. I met him once at Patwardhan's. Hanmantrao made a certain communication to me on this occasion. After that I received a letter from Mr. Crawford. I went to see Mr. Crawford immediately on receipt of that note. I saw him in the road at the gateway of his compound. He was driving somewhere. He got out of his carriage and asked me if Hanmantrao had seen me. I said, 'Yes.' I had got out of my carriage. He said he was in need of money and I should give him Rs. 1,000. I said 'Yes,' and I came back to my house. I had with me no papers or official work of any kind. When I had seen Hamantrao he had told me that if Mr. Crawford made any demand I must not refuse him. Next day I drew Rs. 700 from the Savings Bank. I produce the book. I had Rs. 300 of my pay in notes. I had received my pay for the last month. I changed the money into notes. I had about Rs. 100 in cash. Having got the Rs. 1,000 in notes I took them to Mr. Crawford, probably the next day after I drew the money from the bank. I am not quite certain as to the exact day. I took the notes to the bungalow at Kirkee. That was in the morning. I saw Mr. Crawford. He asked me if I had brought the money, and I said 'Yes.' I handed him over the packet of notes. He said 'regard it as a loan, and lock up your tongue.' He further said he had taken me by his hand and he would not leave me. This was all said in English."

After quoting further from the evidence the Commissioners say :—

The improbabilities on the face of this story are clear. The request said to have been made in the end of May, that Mr. Crawford would keep him in the office, is inexplicable in view of the fact that more than a month previously Mr. Crawford had recommended this officially to Government. It is not to be supposed that the head of one of the branches of the office was left in ignorance of a proposal sent up through the office which so vitally affected his interests, and the communication received from Hanmantrao that if Mr. Crawford made any demand Bapat was not to refuse him, seems altogether superfluous. The account of the second interview placed in the beginning of February seems equally improbable. Bapat, as he says, asked if there was any question of his being promoted in the grade of Mamlatdars or Deputy Collectors, but only two months previously he had got a step in the grade of Mamlatdars, and he had never, so far as the documents show, asked for a Deputy Collectorship. What he did then want, as proved by the letter above quoted of the 17th of January, was to act for Sathe as Native Assistant. Promotion to the first grade did not, as he admitted above, give him any immediate increase of pay.

At the time of Mr. Crawford's suspension Bapat was Mamlatdar of Nevasa in the Nagar District, and to his surprise was suspended the same day as Mr. Crawford. He went first to Nagar and put up with a a Vakil, Vishvanath Keshav Patwardhan, an uncle of V. A. Patwardhan, the Head Clerk, who, on the day of Mr. Crawford's suspension, was sent away from Poona to Khandesh. At Nagar Bapat saw and had a talk with Deshmuk, the treasurer there, who has admitted himself to a medium of communication with Hanmantrao and Mamlatdars. He then came to Poona, went to see Deshpande who was then City Mamlatdar, and saw several of his other friends, including a clerk, in the Commissioner's office, who he is not sure was not Yadavrao Sathe. Five or six days afterwards, in the beginning of August, he went and made a statement to Mr. Ommanney. His reason for making a statement was that he had the impression that certain persons were giving false information that someone had given false information about him, and that he wished to explain to Mr. Ommanney and remove any misunderstanding. He went repeatedly to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow, and was employed for a week or two there, doing translation work connected with this case. Subsequently, on the 1st of October, his suspension was removed, and for the period of suspension he has received half pay.

There is nothing in Mr. Crawford's action to excite suspicion. The appointments alleged to have been corruptly made are those of July, and November, 1886, to a second grade, and that of February, 1887, to a first grade mamlat. It is suggested that such promotions were unprecedented and could only have been made from a corrupt motive, but we have shown in an earlier part of this report that such promotion was not unprecedented. Bapat had been favourably reported on by Mr. Robertson, from January, 1886, he had been acting in an appoint ment graded with Deputy Collectorships, and his acting allowances had exceeded those of a Deputy Collector of the sixth grade. In April Mr. Crawford recommended that when employed as extra Native Assistant he should get the pay of the lowest grade of Deputy Collectors, and this before any corruption is hinted at. Government, though they did not accept Mr. Crawford's proposals in full, yet sanctioned for Bapat the pay of a second grade Mamlatdar.

Mr. Crawford's conduct towards Bapat on other occasions does not harmonise with the story of corruption now told. In the end of May, 1886, when, according to Bapat he was in communication with Patwardhan and Hanmantrao on this business of corruption, Mr. Crawford wrote to the Private Secretary to the Governor respecting arrangements in his office consequent on the expected retirement of his Assistant, Mr. Kyte. In that letter no referece is made to Bapat. On the 30th, in reply the Private Secretary suggested Mr. Pendse should succeed Mr. Kyte and that Bapat should get Pendse's place of Native Assistant in which, as we know, he had been acting for six months, adding that his confirmation before many of his seniors would elicit the usual shriek of indignation. On the 1st of June, two days later, Mr. Crawford wrote as follows: "I agree with you that it would be unfair to seniors if Mr. Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat were put in yet a while. He will ripen here in my office, clearing off the dreadful arrears of watan work for which purpose I have already asked for his services for six months." Mr. Crawford went on to suggest that Pendse should succeed Mr. Kyte, and that B. G. Sathe, of whom he had received a favourable character, should be brought in to succeed Pendse. No better opportunity to push on Bapat could have been wished for; yet Mr. Crawford deliberately declined to avail himself of it, though, according to Bapat, he was then endeavouring to induce him to pay him money. Again in the following January, when B. G. Sathe was leaving the office for a time, the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Bapat already quoted shows that the former would by no means take any unusual step to promote Bapat's wishes, though an occasion for doing so then presented itself, this also being according to Bapat's story a short time before Mr. Crawford asked him for Rs. 1,000, and received from him Rs. 500 through Hanmantrao.

Mr. Crawford contradicts so much of Bapat's story as affects him and denies all knowledge of corruption.

We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of the charge.

In Pradhan's case the charge is "that you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendra, in or about the month of July, 1886, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,500 from Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan, Aval-karkun of the Nagar Taluka in the Ahmednagar District (on leave), as an inducement to show favour to the said Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

The case for the prosecution is that Pradhan during his visit to Poona in July, 1886, endeavouring unsuccessfully to see the Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, that in consequence of information received from a peon, he went to Hanmantrao and by his means obtained, after promising to pay Rs. 1,500, an interview with Mr. Crawford, that Mr. Crawford knew of the agreement to pay money, that a few days after Pradhan paid the Rs. 1,500 to Hanmantrao, and the appointments of the 29th of July and subsequent dates above set out were the result.

* * *

As is apparent from Pradhan's deposition, the manner in which he gave his evidence was very unsatisfactory. He introduces an alleged plan of extortion which had not been set forth in previous cases. Mr. Crawford is represented, contrary to the evidence in other cases, as being inaccessible to any one who was not introduced by Hanmantrao, and as having a peon instructed to refer Mamlatdars to Hanmantrao. Pradhan was an experienced official, and it is incredible that, acting merely on the information of a peon, he went off to a man of whom he knew nothing, told him what he wanted, and agreed to pay him a large sum of money to obtain an interview with Mr. Crawford. He says that before he went to Hanmantrao and promised him money he had never seen Hanmantrao and did not even know who he was. Even supposing that Pradhan had found a difficulty in obtaining an interview with Mr. Crawford, he could easily have obtained a letter of introduction from his Collector, as he did on a subsequent occasion. Again, if in July, 1886, Pradhan had bribed Mr. Crawford through Hanmantrao, Pradhan would not in October, 1886, have taken a letter of introduction from Mr. Waddington. It is to be observed also that the supposition that Mr. Crawford refused to see Pradhan and had him directed to Hanmantrao in order to extort a bribe does not agree with the fact that on the 16th of July Mr. Crawford had put down Pradhan for an acting appointment. Pradhan had not been passed over by Mr. Crawford; he probably knew soon after the 23rd of July that Thakar would get another appointment, and there was nothing to lead him to think that any bribery was necessary in order to obtain the promotion he was entitled to. As to the date of his interview with Mr. Crawford, of his promise to pay the bribe, and of the payment, Pradhan's statements are contradictory.

Mr. Crawford's action in appointing and promoting Pradhan gives rise to no suspicion. Some time before the alleged interview with Hanmantrao Mr. Crawford was, on the 16th of July, 1886, endeavouring to provide for Pradhan when Thakar returned to special duty. This draft order of the 16th of July was cancelled on the 19th of July. Probably it was cancelled because, as shown by Exhibits 94 and 96, Mr. Crawford intended to ask that Thakar might be appointed Forest Settlement Officer at Satara. This would have caused a vacancy in the office of the Mamlatdar of Nagar, and Pradhan would be the proper person to fill that vacancy. However, it is clear that Mr. Crawford had not forgotten Pradhan, and that the appointment of the 26th of July, 1886, was a proper and natural one. The subsequent appointment and promotion of Pradhan also seem to be proper. Bhave and Pradhan were the two senior men on the lists of the graduates and non-graduates. Bhave was made *sub. pro-tem.* fourth grade from the 1st of July, by an order dated the 7th of September, 1886. Pradhan was made *sub. pro-tem.*, fourth grade, by an order of the 10th of August, 1886. In November 1886, Bhave and Pradhan were appointed on the same day to be probationary Mamlatdars. Pradhan was transferred to Nevasa at the request of the Collector.

Mr. Crawford denies that he ever directed his peons to refuse Pradhan an interview, and all knowledge of the alleged bribe.

We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

(*To be continued.*)

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

It is interesting to find that the recent discussion on smoke prevention in our columns, writes the *Manchester Guardian* has found an echo in Bombay. The more questions of this kind are, so to speak, internationalised, the more is definite and visible progress likely to be made. Though we are reminded that the Bombay sky is never obscured by the products of imperfect combustion as the sky of Lancashire is, it is admitted that the constant increase in the number of cotton mills is having a decidedly objectionable influence on the atmosphere. Incidentally it is observed that there is an "air space" around Bombay mills which is altogether unknown in Lancashire manufacturing towns. Then, again, the coal used in Bombay is declared to be "relatively of the best." Smokeless anthracite is too dear to be economical, but, on the other hand, the cost of carriage 6,000 miles is too high to make it worth while to import absolutely "cheap and nasty" coal. Hence, as a rule, Bombay mills consume coal that promises as good combustion results as any that is obtainable at a reasonable cost. But for this very reason there is the more probability of success in endeavouring to diminish the escape of smoke, and the more needed for economy by the prevention of waste. The *Bombay Gazette* quotes with approval Mr. W. Thomson's contention that if the facts of the case were properly impressed on the minds of manufacturers they would themselves render recourse to stringent legislation unnecessary. Yet though coal cost three times as much in Bombay as in Lancashire, and although—the steam power required throughout the day being uniform—a uniform rate of stoking would be a distinct advantage, not a single mechanical stoker is in use in Bombay. There is, it appears, a tradition that a millowner with a taste for experiment had one of these appliances fitted, but as the results were not satisfactory no one has attempted since to follow this bold precedent, though there is undoubtedly a highly authoritative body of evidence in favour of economy and efficiency of some at least of the improved appliances now recommended. In Bombay it is suggested to the Government that provisions for repressing the smoke nuisance should be included in any measure which may be proposed for the better sanitation of factories.

THE HURRICANE AT SAMOA.

The Australian mail steamer, which arrived at Colombo on Tuesday, carried news of the hurricane at Samoa that occurred on the 16th March.

Six out of seven warships in port were lost, namely, the Nipsic, Pandalia and Trenton (the Admiral's Flagship) of the United States Navy, and the Olga, Eder and Adler, of the German Pacific Squadron. In addition to these two barques and sixteen coasting vessels were wrecked. The total loss of life is estimated at 150.

On the 15th March the barometer fell to 29·10 deg. which was taken to be a sure indication of a coming hurricane. All the warships in harbour got up steam and made themselves snug to weather the gale: but the wind and sea proved too much for all of them except H. M. S. Calliope which steamed out to sea in the teeth of the storm.

The first vessel to go on a reef was the Eber. She struck and broke in two at once, all hands on board being lost except one junior officer and four seamen. The next to go was the Adler, which was carried bodily for nearly 100 feet on to a reef. All her officers were saved, but forty of her crew were lost.

Good judgment on the part of the captain of the Nipsic saved this ship from going on a reef: she slipped her cables and went on the beach, losing only four men. The Pandalia was carried down towards a reef and her captain made gallant exertions to imitate the tactics of the Nipsic, but he failed. She struck the reef and great seas rolled over her sweeping away the captain, three officers and thirty-six men. The Olga and Trenton were beached, and nearly all on board saved.

When the gale was at its height the Calliope slipped her cables and went out to sea, passing close to the Trenton. The crews of the respective vessels cheered each other as the Calliope passed. She steamed right out to sea and returned next day, and subsequently left for Sydney.

The Samoans behaved splendidly to Germans and Americans alike. Hundreds of natives were sent by Mataafa and Tamasese to help in saving life, and they acted with great bravery. Very little hopes are entertained of saving the Olga and Nipsic.

A correspondent of the *Globe* writes with indignation about the buffoonery of popular pulpiteering. He points out the absurdity of a sensational preacher, who, after insisting that we are just at the crack of doom, intersperses his awful warnings with flippant jests and bad puns. The laughter of his hearers shows in itself that his solemn exhortations are not taken in earnest. Would criminals laugh immediately before coming up for judgment? And criminal is a light substitute for the terms applied on such occasions to sinners. At the same time, thinks our contemporary, the use of familiar terms is not always to be deprecated. When Robert Hall went to hear Edward Irving he set him down too quickly as a charlatan merely because he made use of some slang terms. Everything depends upon the preacher. If he is a man of unquestionable culture, his occasional deviation into colloquialism will be only piquant; but if he is not, the emergence of vulgarisms will appear like a disclosure of his real nature. We find the same thing in writing. No one is jarred by Thackeray's occasional use of a slang term, but there is nothing more obnoxious than the employment of the same terms by a person who knows no better. The racing cad who uses the language of the turf like his mother-tongue impresses us as a cad; the scholar who gleans an expressive phrase from his vocabulary gains by it."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers,' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, arringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY DISTURBANCE IN BANGALORE.

The localities between Shoolay and the Pioneer Lines were in a high state of excitement and confusion last night, owing to what at one time appeared to be a very serious riot, between the men of the 1st Madras Lancers and 1st Madras Pioneers. About 8-30 p. m. the whole of the inhabitants of Richmond Town and the Arab Lines turned out on the Arab Lines plain, near Chatre's Circus, attracted by the loud shouting of men and the sounding of the "assembly" in all directions. The mob was at one time very dense, and the Lancers seemed intent on making a rush. From information we have been able to gather from various sources we will proceed to give our readers, as far as we can, a correct account of what actually took place. We are informed that the 1st. Madras Lancers, who recently returned from Burma brought with them some Burmese women, who, it appears, were courted by some of the men of the 1st Pioneers while they were in Burma. This, it seems, created an ill-feeling between the two regiments, and we believe they commenced to quarrel with each other soon after the Lancers returned from Burma last week. The two rival factions met in the Shoolay Bazaar late yesterday evening, and if our information is correct, the Pioneer's pre-arranged an attack on the Lancers, and carried away one of them bodily near the Shoolay tank and belaboured him unmercifully with sticks and cudgels. In an extraordinarily short time the whole bazaar was in a state of confusion, and the men of the two regiments mobbed together, most of them in undress, and began an irregular free fight. Much to the surprise of Chatre's Circus people more than one-half of the railings forming the enclosure were pulled up, and for a few minutes it was a case "wigs on the green." The Pioneers seemed to be the better prepared, for they next made a raid on the grass-cutters' lines of the Madras Lancers, where they cruelly beat and otherwise ill treated the unfortunate women and children who happened to be there. The Line Guard of the Lancers, consisting of three men, was next attacked, and one of them severely wounded. By this time, a European Officer of the Madras Lancers, Lieutenant Thring, appeared on the scene, and the "assembly" brought all the men of the Lancers into barracks, where they were locked in, but a small party arming themselves with lances, made a rush on to the plain, Lieutenant Thring very promptly made for these men and succeeded in getting them to turn into barracks, where they were closed in, and all arms were locked up. Captain Jones (1st Madras Lancers) and Lieutenant Thring then sent a stronger guard on relieve the Line Guard which had been attacked by the Pioneers, and posted a cordon all round the plain. At about 9-30 several officers of the Madras Pioneers arrived, and going into the Lines of the regiment succeeded in quieting the men. The Lancers then sent round a mounted picquet who scouted the whole of the plain and returned into barracks about 10 p. m. One man of the 1st Pioneers was taken prisoner by the Lancers and handed over to his own Officers after the affray quieted. Now and again a man with a broken head was brought in a dhooly, another with an injured leg. Rumours were afloat that three men had been killed and thrown into the Shoolay tank, and all sort of terrible things were imagined. At 11 p. m. the men of the Madras Lancers who were shut in were allowed to go home, after which the European Officers returned home and nothing more transpired. On making further enquiries this morning we were informed that six men of the Lancers and as many more of the Pioneers has been admitted into the Garrison Hospital, but none of them have anything more than superficial cudgel wounds, which are being attended to by the medical officers in charge. We might add that the Shoolay Police were of some service during the affray in the Bazaar, but we have not heard if any arrest have been made.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE DECADENCE OF FRENCH THOUGHT.

The state of French literature cannot be a matter of indifference to the world remarks a home paper. The eccentricities of perverted sentiment and morbid vice in which it has in these latter days indulged have been watched with growing disquietude by many of the warmest admirers of its cleverness and literary excellence. Mdme. Blaze de Bury, in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, takes up her parable against the school of writers who dub themselves *decadents*, making their boast of degeneracy and decay. Her text is the abominable and ghoullike crime of Henri Chambige, which was fastened on by popular instinct as a "crime litteraire." The connection of crime and criminal with the perverted theories of the art of decadence is beyond question. It is easy, however, to mistake the nature of the responsibility of art for criminality. Art sometimes determines the direction of the form of folly and crime; it seldom calls the folly and criminality into existence. In this crime, it is true, the form is the peculiarly revolting part of it; and the sort of literary *camaraderie* extended to the criminal is altogether shameful. Whether such literature has brought itself within police jurisdiction is for others to judge. What is certain is that it has made itself obnoxious to the just strictures of literary criticism. The scene in the French Senate recounted in this essay, protesting against the theatrical production of "Germinie Lacerteux," on the heels of Chambige's crime, shows the reaction of a healthy moral sense. Perhaps even more welcome are the symptoms of a healthy literary reaction—the protest, for example, of literary men, before regarded as friendly to Zolaism, evoked by the publication of "La Terre;" the significant attitude of so catholic a champion of modernity as M. Jules Lematre.

Mdme. Blaze de Bury is probably right in tracing the disease of the *decadence* immediately to the brothers Concourt, with their search for rare sensations, and through them to the lawlessness and sentimentalism of Hugo and 1830. "With Hugo," she says, "begins the cult of the ugly, the tenderness for crime, the admiration for lawlessness, the avowed principle of distortion, which is represented by his school as his boundless compassion for all suffering." Flaubert saw the danger of this flux of pity long ago. "Les romantiques," he wrote nearly twenty years ago, "auront de beaux comptes a rendre avec leur sentimentalite immorale." Hugo's undiscriminating compassion is essentially immoral. As the Duke of Wellington was fond of saying there is nothing so inhuman as impunity. Chambige was a searcher of rare sensations after the Concourts; in his sentimental attitude to his criminal weakness he was, so to speak his own Hugo, hugging himself and appealing for sympathy as "un faible doux." English literature, on the whole, remains as it has nearly always been, healthy. It is in the sphere of politics that we must look for our immoral sentimentality. Mr. Wilfred Blunt's "In Vinculis" is, perhaps, our "crime litteraire."

The purport of a good deal of Mdme. Blaze de Bury's oddly written and oddly arranged paper is not very clearly defined. It would seem to be an attempt to connect this failure in humanity of the latter literature in some way with the excessive intellectuality of Montaigne and Pascal—a defect due in Montaigne's case to political conditions cutting him off from the fulness of life for which he was by nature adapted, in Pascal's case to a too purely speculative nature. The effort to soar something higher than the angels has entailed a fall to something lower than the beast. The writer, however, expressly disclaims the intention of making Pascal, the greatest of idealists, responsible for these "jeunes ahuris" of today. It would, perhaps, be more philosophical to assign the responsibility in this matter to the sensational and individualistic ethics which France borrowed from England and which Rousseau popularized. It is curious by the way, to find amongst Mdme. Blaze de Bury's list of English writers of such complete humanity as France is unable to produce examples, together with the name of Shakespeare, the whole man, and Scott, the healthy man, the name of Richardson. We should be disposed to regard Richardson rather as the nearest English approach to the sentimentality of Rousseau.

The arrival of Count Herbert Bismarck in London, says a home paper, is not unconnected with the visit which the Emperor of Germany proposes to pay to the Queen this summer. Inasmuch as the call which the Kaiser intends to make upon his Royal grandmother will be both socially and diplomatically of interest, the German Chancellor is especially anxious that it should either be conducted with a certain State or be relegated to a strictly domestic *entente cordiale*. It is with a view to ascertaining her Majesty's wishes and those of her advisers that Count Herbert has left Berlin.

Query: How many pieces of bread and butter may properly be provided when a "minister" comes to tea with a lady and her son? Ann Rogerson, domestic, says that on one such occasion she cut seven pieces instead of four, which appears to have been all that the hostess allowed; and the result was that the lady "hit her on the arm with the trencher," and said if the girl went on like that she (the lady) would be ruined. Mem. for ministers going out to tea.—Bargain that there shall be no bread-and-butter, lest happily the abigail be punished.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Govino, 1,454 tons, Captain A Tyson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Juno, 1,567 tons, Captain W. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain T W Lewins, sailed on Friday for Marmagao and Coast, with a general cargo.

THE s s Fastnet, 1,498 tons, Captain G Hough, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, with a cargo of 1,882 tons of timber. The Fastnet is consigned to order.

THE s s Inchgarvie, 1,705 tons, Captain M T Moss, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,457 tons of coal. The Inchgarvie is consigned to the Captain.

H H the Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Captain Dettlefsen, sailed on Saturday evening for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and Ameer Bin Ali and 2 ladies, as saloon, and 150 deck passengers.

THE s s Jordan, 1,329 tons, Captain J H Clark, arrived in harbour on Friday from Middlesbro, with Mr. Maidment, as cabin passenger, and a cargo of 2,549 tons of iron and 338 tons of coke. The Jordan is consigned to order.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, sails after the arrival of the English mails, with a general cargo, and Meya Shiah Davoodbhoy and Meya Shiah Shurafalli, wife, mother and 2 children, and Myrza Abdoola Cazaron, as cabin passenger to Busreh, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 933 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr J Slight, Mr J A Crawford, Mr Gilliland, Mr C H Pritchard, Mr H J Kotwall, Professor, B J Padshah, and 8 natives, as cabin, and 235 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,392 tons, Captain Russel, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers :—Colonel Jacob, Dr and Mrs Cook and child, Mr and Mrs J Mather, Captain J. E. Watson, Captain Addye, Mr G Eady, Mr W Douglas, Miss R Fane, and Miss Tasca.

THE s.s. Vesta, 1,994 tons, Captain G. H. Harris sails to-day for Genoa and London via Canal with general cargo, and 1 gentleman, 2 military officers and saloon passengers, and 256 European troops. The following officers proceeding to England on leave are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in the s. s. Vesta, sailing to-day : Lieutenant E. A. Campbell, R. A., Lieutenant and Adjutant, C. Moss, 2nd Gloster Regt and Lieutenant B. Apperton, Oxford L. I.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Asia	232	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vesta	1993	Harris	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2284	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Buck	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Govino	1454	Tyson	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Jordan	1329	Clark	P	R. Bomanjee.
,, Excelsior	1202	Cornforth	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Castle	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Sinzapore	2432	Guiseppe	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1412	Crewe	5	P. & O S. N. Co.
,, Niagara	2041	Maconachie.	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	7	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Busheer	538	Lewins	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2211	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Karoon	1312	Saunders	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Fastnet (s)	Hough	Rangoon, April 7.
	Jordan (s)	Clark	Middlesbro', Mar 19.
	Kilwa (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, April 5.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Moss	Cardiff, March 19.
	Asia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, March 23.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao.
21	Juno (s)	Skinner	Aden, April 14.
	Ta Hongkong (s)	.....	Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Avoca (s)	Dettlefsen	Zanzibar.
	Govino (s)	Tyson	Kurrachee.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao & Coast.
	Vesta (s)	Harris	Genoa and London.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—Steamer Falls of Inversnaid, for London ; Asia, Genoa, Marseilles, &c. ; Strathearn, Dunkirk; and Bushire, Marmagao and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

15 Maharani s ..... Edge..... Rangoon, April 7.
16 Patiala s ..... Smith ..... Singapore, April 3.
Shajehan s ..... Burliegh ... Moulmein, April 9.
Euphrates s ..... Foster..... Rangoon, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April 16.—Steamers Parneah, Electrician, Lalpoora, and India. Ship Eskasoni.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

16 Lindula s .... London.
Bhundara s .... Negapatam.
Medea s .... Calcutta.
Kohinur s .... Bombay.
17 Roma s .... Singapore.
Khersonese ship .. .. Sydney.
Sridhana s .... Rangoon.
18 Pelican s .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.

16 Medea A H S .... Penang.
Kohinur s .... Calcutta.
Clan Maclean s .. .. London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Errant s—412 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 126 bales cotton, Latiff Noor Mamed ; 7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Aston Hall s—1,275 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 560 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—3 boxes wearing apparel, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Vesta s—1,470 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell, and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Methley Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—2,010 cwts castorseed, The Austro-Indian Agency ; 255 cwts myrabolums, E D Sassoon.
Karoon s—80 cwts mother-of-pearl shells ; 750 lbs nutmegs, 10 cwts gum Arabic, and 210 lbs tortoise shell, 13 cwts Rumputree, B Sujun ; 26 cwts olibanum, 20 cwts gum Arabic, 4 cwts inferior mother-of-pearl shells, H M Jeevraj ; 999 cwts myrabolums, N Lalljee ; 35 cwt gum Arabic S Nurpal ; 2,000 lbs nutmegs, G Lallji ; 2,500 lbs nutmegs, R Purrshotum ; 19 cwts myrobolums, N Damjee ; 72 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Jan Mamed Remtoola.
Vesta s—94 cwts dry ginger, P Laljee ; 15 cwts deer horns, Jan Mamed Remtoola.
Karoon s—400 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros ; 7 bales tanned hides, P H G Cader.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 435 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Glen Caladh Tower s—250 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathearn s—4,000 cwts wheat, 6,0 0 cwts linseed and 3,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixson and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Olympus s—440 bales cotton, and 650 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.
Maple Branch s—880 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Olympus s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St John s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

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Excelsior s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Volturno s—110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone, to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Amemia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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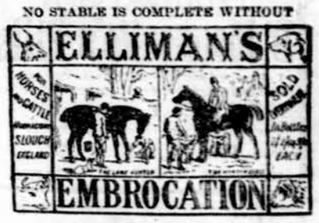


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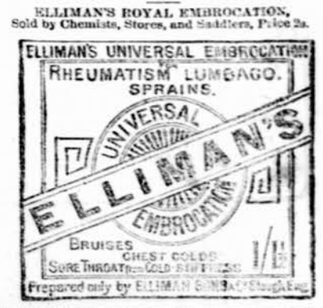
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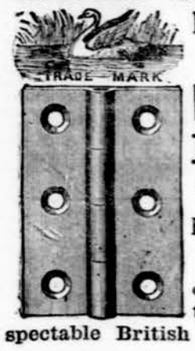
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SYRUP & PASTE
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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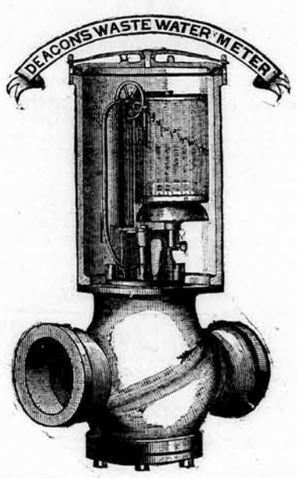
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